

JPRS-SEA-84-135

1 October 1984

Southeast Asia Report

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1 October 1984

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FOUR PORTS DESIGNATED FOR SOVIET SHIPS TO LOAD INDONESIAN PRODUCTS

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 22 May 84 p 1

[Text] Jakarta, 22 May—The government has designated four ports in Indonesia as places where Soviet merchant ships can load the Indonesian export commodities they need. The four areas include East and West Kalimantan for wood products, North Sumatra (Belawan Deli) for agricultural commodities (coffee, rubber, palm oil, etc), and Jakarta (Tanjung Priok) for textile products.

The government decision was announced by Sukamdi S Gitosardjono, the general chairman of KADIN [Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry] in an interview with a SINAR HARAPAN representative in Jakarta on 22 May. The Indonesian Government informed Sukamdi of the decision. He will lead a KADIN delegation to the Soviet Union during the middle of June.

The KADIN general chairman said: "With this decision the plans of the government to diversify non-petroleum and natural gas exports to countries of the socialist bloc can be carried out."

The decision by the government to designate the four areas as places for goods to be picked up by the Soviet Union was made to increase the flow of trade between the two countries, particularly in connection with the effort to increase the export of non-petroleum and natural gas commodities from Indonesia. In this connection, according to a SINAR HARAPAN source, the Soviets want Indonesian export commodities available on an FOB (free on board) basis. Therefore, export commodities could then be loaded on board Soviet merchant ships.

The SINAR HARAPAN source said: "To facilitate the supervision of Soviet merchant ships, the government has selected four ports where they can load these commodities."

KADIN Delegation

Regarding the planned departure of a KADIN delegation to the Soviet Union, Sukam-dani said that this visit would be included in plans to visit Finland, Sweden, and the German Democratic Republic.

He said that the visit to the Soviet Union would have two simultaneous objectives: to respond to an invitation from that country (which was presented in 1977) and to comply with the Indonesian Government's call for diversification in the marketing of export commodities.

The KADIN delegation, which will be composed of representatives of various groups and associations, will be in the Soviet Union from 22-27 June 1984. Its planned departure has been reported to the government, and it has received the support of Minister of Foreign Affairs Mochtar Kusumaatmadja.

Sukamdani said that the KADIN visit to the Soviet Union was a pioneering effort. That is, it will take place in the framework of an effort to clear the way for trade between the two countries. He said: "This effort is the same as the effort we made in September 1983 when we visited the United States. The visit of an Indonesian trade mission to the United States at present is a result of the preparatory visit by the KADIN delegation toward the end of last year."

During the forthcoming visit to the Soviet Union the KADIN delegation hopes that it will include representatives from the Bank Indonesia, government-owned project-implementing banks, privately-owned foreign exchange banks, and the Department of Trade. He added: "In this way matters involving technical payments questions for Indonesian exporters can be discussed at the same time."

Sukamdani said that his office has written to Indonesian cabinet ministers in the economics, finance, and industry sectors regarding the planned departure of the KADIN delegation. He said: "We hope to obtain the support of the government so that the visit of the mission to the Soviet Union will succeed."

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CSO: 4213/232

MARTONO DESCRIBES ASPECTS OF TRANSMIGRATION

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 22 May 84 p 2

[Text] Jakarta, KOMPAS—The transmigration program does not mean moving poverty from Java to areas outside of Java. If this should happen and the transmigrants have no hope of developing themselves, the program will be a total failure. Minister of Transmigration Martono made this statement on 21 May in Jakarta.

Speaking at a working session on transmigration attended by 285 participants from throughout Indonesia, Martono said that the success of the transmigration program must be measured in terms of the fact that the transmigrants can stand living in new places. He said: "They must be optimistic about being able to improve their lives in the future."

According to Martono, seen from this point of view, at present there are 67 out of more than 800 transmigration sites which need to be improved and reorganized. These sites provide no hope for the transmigrants living in them. Therefore, it is hoped that in the course of the Fourth 5-Year Plan there will be no more unsuitable places chosen for resettlement.

According to information provided by the minister, the total number of people successfully moved from Java to areas outside of Java during the Third 5-Year Plan was more than 500,000 families. Meanwhile, during the same period the transmigration target was only 500,000 families. The performance recorded was extraordinary.

However, not all of the 527,000 transmigrant families moved to areas outside of Java came under the general transmigration program financed by the government. According to data current as of February 1984, the number of general transmigrants included 339,251 families, or 67.85 percent of the total. The remaining 160,749 families, or 32.15 percent of the total, were volunteer transmigrants.

Regarding the fulfillment of this target, Martono stated 1 year ago that the success of the transmigration program up to that point was only quantitative. From the qualitative point of view many aspects needed to be improved.

Not Even One Percent

Responding to criticism contained in the press, in February 1984 the Department of Transmigration reconsidered the program. The review of the program brought out the fact that it was known that 2,007 transmigrant families had left the areas where they had been resettled. Half of the transmigrants who returned to the areas where they originally came from were volunteer transmigrants. The other half were transmigrants under the general program whose resettlement had been financed by the state.

In Martono's view, the number of transmigrants who left their place of resettlement amounted to less than 1 percent of all transmigrants. This did not mean that the program was a failure. He said: "This is just a risk in a program which is carried out on a large scale."

The cause of the transmigrants leaving their places of resettlement was the drought which caused the harvests to fail. Furthermore, continuous rain caused floods in some transmigration areas. Another cause was an error in choosing locations unsuitable for people to live in.

Regarding the work undertaken up to now, Martono admitted that there was inadequate coordination between the various government services carrying out the program. Indeed, funds had also been wasted in handling the program. This shortcoming was a reason for concentrating the handling of transmigration in one government department, which is now taking place. He said: "With the concentration of transmigration in one department, coordination should be improved, and the waste of funds can be reduced."

There have been abuses of power and improper planning in the transmigration program up till now, according to Martono, which have caused funds to be wasted. He hoped that government offices carrying out the program would be more careful in handling funds provided for future programs.

During the Fourth 5-Year Plan the transmigration program will be larger than it was in the past. In this connection Martono asked that non-governmental organizations such as HKTI [Union of Indonesian Farmers' Associations] and HNSI [All-Indonesian Fishermen's Union], the political parties, and functional groups play a larger role, particularly in handling volunteer transmigrants.

Speaking to contractors and businessmen who also take part in the transmigration program, the government hopes that they will assume some of the responsibility. If, for example, a contractor who clears land finds a location where the soil is made up of quartz sand and the site will therefore be unsuitable for people to live on, it is hoped that he will report this fact to the government, so that the work being done can be transferred elsewhere.

Not Just a Matter of Tools

Transmigration is not just a matter of handling tools, providing food to the transmigrants, and so forth. Rather, it is a matter of handling people as a whole. Thus, how should people be handled who are increasingly in want and how can they be turned into people who have increasing amounts of what they need? As

new arrivals, there will be conflicts between the transmigrants and the long-time inhabitants of the area which will often be difficult to avoid. In this connection it is hoped that scientists can play a role and provide advice.

During the Fourth 5-Year Plan transmigration sites will be selected increasingly in eastern Indonesia. However, this involves political and psychological considerations affecting neighboring countries which must also be considered. In addition priority in the transmigration program will be given to farmers who own no land or to farm laborers in Java. During this period it is planned that at least 750,000 families can be moved outside of Java.

Priority will also be given to transmigrants who can be included in the program, particularly in villages outside of Java whose population is less than 500 families.

The transmigration working session will continue for 4 days. Speeches will be made by the director general for agrarian affairs, the minister of state for administrative reform, the chairman of the National Development Planning Board, and the chairman of the Financial and Development Supervision Board.

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CSO: 4213/232

CONSTRUCTION STARTED ON CIRATA HYDROPOWER PLANT IN WEST JAVA

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 21 May 84 p 11

[Text] Jakarta, 21 May—Minister of Mining and Energy Subroto set off an explosion at the mouth of what will be a tunnel, marking the first step in the work involved in the construction of the Cirata PLTA [Hydropower Plant] in Citarum, West Java, on 19 May.

The Cirata PLTA project will have a capacity of 500 MW [Megawatts] of electricity, produced by four generator units, each with a capacity of 125 MW. Two of the units at this hydropower plant will enter into operation in 1987, and the remaining two units will go into operation by the middle of 1988.

Minister Subroto, in his speech on this occasion, said that the Cirata PLTA plant is expected to cost about 600 billion rupiahs. The funds will be obtained from several sources and will be the largest amount of money spent for a single project.

He urged officials directly or indirectly handling this project to manage it carefully. The planned date of completion should be met on schedule.

Minister Subroto added: "Manage the use of funds for this project as carefully and as efficiently as possible. Be skillful in administering and using the resources made available to you. Work hard."

Location of the Project

The Cirata PLTA is located in Bandung, Cianjur, and Purwakarta Regencies in West Java, about 40 kilometers northwest of the city of Bandung. The plant will use the water power from the Citarum River, which has a large potential for the generation of electricity.

The Juanda/Jatiluhur PLTA, located on the lower part of the river, has long been in operation, while the Saguling Hydropower Plant has been constructed on the upper part of the river. In the future there will be three hydropower plants, with the Cirata PLTA located between the Saguling and Jatiluhur plants. The Juanda PLTA has a capacity of 150 MW, and it is planned that the Saguling PLTA will have a capacity of 700 MW.

The Cirata PLTA is located on 6,176 hectares of land, covering three regencies, seven districts, and 20 villages. About 6,335 families will be moved from the area to be covered by the reservoir. In addition, there will still be 3,766 other families whose homes will be above the water level in the reservoir but whose farming fields or places of work will be in the area to be covered by water. Consideration must also be given to finding a means of livelihood for them.

Underground

One special aspect of the Cirata PLTA is the power house, which will be built underground and which will be egg-shaped. It will have the the largest dimensions in the world. It will be 200 meters long, 35 meters wide, and 50 meters high. The power house itself will be 150 meters underground.

In addition to generating electricity another aspect of the Cirata PLTA project will be the construction of the Cirata Dam, which can function for flood prevention purposes and as a water storage area for the Jatiluhur reservoir.

Water from the Jatiluhur reservoir will later be very useful as a source of drinking water for the city of Jakarta and for irrigation purposes.

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CSO: 4213/232

TRANSMIGRATION PROGRAM COST EFFECTIVE, NEW PROBLEMS CREATED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 22 May 84 pp 1, 9

[Text] Jakarta, KOMPAS—Although the implementation of the transmigration program brought out many new problems, up to now the program has been cost effective. Indeed, if it is considered in connection with many other programs, in addition to moving people from Java to areas outside of Java, the transmigration program can be said to have been cost effective from several points of view.

This was stated by Dr Sayuti Hasibuan, chairman of the Population and Manpower Section of the National Development Planning Board [BAPPENAS], before an audience made up of those attending the general discussion program on Economic, Social, and Political Research Program Concepts, sponsored by LEKNAS/LIPI [National Social and Economic Institute/Indonesian Science Institute] and held in Jakarta on 21 May.

As an example, he said that it cost about \$2,000 to create each direct employment opportunity in the transmigration sector. This cost was lower than the cost involved in opening up other employment opportunities, including, for example, preparing irrigation infrastructure and particularly the technical side of irrigation.

Transmigration in Indonesia is also different from similar programs in other countries. He said: "In Malaysia \$50,000 may be spent to resettle one family. In Indonesia the maximum cost is \$4,000 to \$5,000 per family. Therefore, we are only spending one-tenth of what is spent in Malaysia."

Large Program

Dr Sayuti Hasibuan said that, on the whole, many problems have arisen in the implementation of the transmigration program. He stated: "We know what happens after a program is undertaken. That is, it doesn't turn out as well as originally hoped."

He said that, for example, it was originally hoped that after 5 years in the transmigration area the families that were resettled would be in a rather favorable position. That is, they would produce more than they needed, they would be self-supporting, and would develop further. However, although the percentage of people returning to Java was small—under 1 percent—on an overall basis the results were not as good as originally hoped for.

He said that the transmigration program in Indonesia was a large program. He said: "In the history of development in the Third World, only Indonesia has carried out a large-scale resettlement of people. No other country has carried out a program as large as this. Indeed, in world history no such program has previously been attempted. That is why the problems related to the program are also rather numerous."

To support what he said, Doctor Hasibuan pointed out several examples. Although a large number of people were moved from Europe to North America or Australia, this was not an organized effort. Meanwhile, in other countries which have carried out the resettlement of people in an organized way, such as the Philippines, the total number involved has been relatively small. He said: "Whereas, in Indonesia 100,000 families were moved each year during the Third 5-Year Plan, only 50,000 families were moved in the Philippines over a period of 10 years."

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CS0: 4213/232

JOINT EXERCISE WITH MALAYSIAN NAVY STARTS

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 21 May 84 p 6

[Text] Surabaya, HARIAN UMUM AB—A command post exercise involving the Indonesian and Royal Malaysian Navies, with the code name of Malindo Jaya 11/84, was officially inaugurated on 16 May by Commodore Yasin Sudirjo, the chief of staff of the Indonesian Fleet, on behalf of the commander of the Indonesian Fleet, who was unable to attend because he was on a trip overseas. The official inauguration of the command post exercise took place at an opening ceremony held in the auditorium of the Maritime Maneuver Training Center (PUSLATMANLA) on Jalan Hang Tuah, in the Ujung [port] area of Surabaya. The ceremony was attended by Brig Gen (Marines) E Hidrosin, chief of staff of Navy Region IV; Admiral A Hakim, commander of the Maritime Maneuver Training Center; staff officers of the Indonesian Fleet; trainee officers taking part in the exercise; and a number of invited guests.

Colonel (Navy) Soetedjo, director of the command post exercise, in his report of readiness to begin the operation, said that the object of the program was to raise the level of joint Indonesian-Malaysian maritime training and to test and develop uniformity in the use of Indonesian-Malaysian maritime joint procedures [Protap]. He reported also that the exercise was to prepare for and develop capabilities, looking toward the Malindo Darsasa 2/84 combined joint exercise, to be held in the future.

Meanwhile, the objectives sought in this exercise are the ability to apply procedures and staff techniques and the development of capabilities involving infrastructure in the fields of tactics, techniques, and maritime operational procedures. The Malindo Jaya 11/84 command post exercise has the theme of "Sea operations in the framework of developing sea control capabilities in certain sea areas." The exercise will last until 21 May and will be attended by 92 navy personnel, including 25 officers of the Royal Malaysian Navy and Air Force, 35 Indonesian Navy officers, 10 support personnel from the Royal Malaysian Navy, and 22 support personnel from the Indonesian Navy.

The command post exercise will involve planning at one level (Task Force) by two sides. There will be two movements by the two sides, and the control will be semi-rigid. The movements will be in two phases, including a map movement and a cubicle (room) movement. Before the exercise is concluded, the two teams will carry out an evaluation of the training program. All phases of the exercise will

take place at the Maritime Maneuver Training Center at Ujung, in Surabaya. The Malindo Jaya 11/84 command post exercise will be directed by Colonel (Navy) Soetedjo, the director of training from the Indonesian Navy. His deputy will be Capt (Col) Hussen Tamby from the Royal Malaysian Navy.

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CSO: 4213/232

DK, KPNLF CLASH; THAI DISARM RETREATING TROOPS

Bangkok DAILY NEWS in Thai 20 Aug 84 pp 1, 2

[Article: "Kampuchean Liberation Forces Kill Each Other and Flee to Thailand"]

[Text] The Kampuchean liberation forces of Sonn San and Pol Pot clash and kill each other every day. Sixty soldiers and villagers with their children fled to the Thai border in Aranyaprathet along with various weapons. The district chief seized the weapons and confined the Kampuchean refugees until they could be sent back to Sonn San's camp according to the request of a Kampuchean leader.

A report on the border in the Aranyaprathet District, Prachinburi Province, said that at 10:00 am on 19 August 60 Kampucheans from the Sonn San side including soldiers, villagers, and small children fled to the border police in Ban Khao Saraphi, Thapprik Subdistrict, Aranyaprathet District, along with various weapons, e.g., 7 AKA's, 400 bullets, 2 RPG rockets, 4 RPG bullets, and 11 Red Chinese grenades.

Concerning this matter Mr. Nawin Khanthahiran, the district chief of Aranyaprathet District, told the DAILY NEWS that the district seized some of the arms and the rest it handed over to Task Force Infantry BN 311 for holding and confined all of the Kampucheans in Ban Thapprik. He said that Mr Sasai, 40, the leader of the Kampuchean refugees, told him that the reason they fled to Thai territory was because in the Phanom Malai Mountain area where they lived they were regularly persecuted by the Pol Pot clique which was on the same side when they fought Vietnam and Heng Samrin. Many of their men were killed, and if they remained there would be more starvation and death. Therefore they decided to escape from Phanom Malai Mountain to the Aranyaprathet border. Mr Sasai asked the district officials to send all of them to the Sonn San camp approximately 75 km from Tapraya District, Prachinburi Province.

Mr Nawin said that he would have to consult with the provincial and military officials first. The Kampucheans are now being confined in Ban Thapprik until he receives orders from the higher level, and then he will send them to the camp according to their request.

In general the situation at the Aranyaprathet border is now normal. There is no gunfire or bomb explosions as before. The people who make their living in the border area are continuing their normal routine, and there is no moving or evacuation whatsoever.

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES ECONOMIC, SECURITY CONDITIONS IN OUDOMSAI

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jun 84 p 4

[Article by PRAVDA correspondent in Laos, Ye. Fadeyev: "Changes in Oudomsai"]

[Text] It so happened that we traveled through the entire Oudomsai Province. First, we went from the north of the republic, from Phong Sali, along route #4 that follows the Nam Bak River which curves its way among the mountains. Then, having visited the administrative center, we continued our way along the highway leading to the port of Pak Beng. The city is the key to the upper part of the Mekong River which feeds the Lao soil for a stretch of 1,850 km. The river carries its waters for 200 km in Oudomsai.

Geographically, the province has always been like a center of sorts for the Northern region. It has a heroic past crystallized in the war for freedom that lasted many years; its party organization has good traditions. To signify its merits to the motherland, the province and its administrative center received the name Oudomsai. "Oudom" means rich, strong, and "sai" is derived from "saisana"--victory. In this name one finds both deep meaning and deep symbolism.

The deputy chairman of the people's revolutionary committee in the province, Bounmi Chaleunsai, with whom we met, takes a notebook and a pen, and while unhurriedly drinking the traditional green tea, says:

"I will start with some figures, which sometimes are more eloquent than words. Five rivers flow in the province territory; it is connected to the world by six roads. Oudomsai is rich with water resources and mineral resources, such as coal, iron and precious stones. It is true that their mining is still in the future, but the key to the treasures is in our hands. The mountains occupy about 70 percent of the area. This is one more characteristic feature that reflects on the socioeconomic development of Oudomsai..."

"Agriculture occupies more than 40,000 hectares; of this number 7,000 is for rice. This deals with irrigational farming. The mountain dwellers grow their crops on terraces. They have still maintained their

cutting-burning method of farming but, gradually it is giving way to modern agricultural methods... Five thousand hectares are occupied by corn; they also have soy, peanut and tobacco plantations. More than 50 stable cooperatives were created."

"The successes in livestock farming are also notable. Thus, compared to 8 years ago, there are 15,000 more buffalo and 5,000 more cows."

"Of course, it is not easy to break the archaic domestic order of the national minorities (they constitute 77 percent of the entire population), which became established in the course of centuries," Comrade Bounmi says. "Even at present, the processes that take place are far from being well-defined. The time period from the overthrow of monarchy has been too short. We need a great deal of time. Also, of primary importance are the specific activities and the specific work carried out at a high rate. However, a major success has been achieved: the people understand that they are the masters of their country and their destiny. Now, the mountain dwellers of all nationalities are the members of a unified Lao family. Also, I would like to recall one more fact. If not so long ago, the mountain dwellers died from hunger and diseases, and the birth rate fell sharply, now, only during the last 3 years, their numbers have increased by 5,000 people."

"Significant changes took place in the social and cultural life. In the province that previously was illiterate, there are practically no people who cannot read and write. In Oudomsai, there are 500 grade schools, 9 high schools and 1 lycee; 663 teachers work here. Toward the end of the colonial rule there were only 2 of them. Sixty-eight hospitals, clinics and dispensaries function here. The diesel station, printing house and the local broadcasting station are operational. In a word, Oudomsai lives and works in unity with the entire renewed republic."

"Don't think that here we have the land of milk and honey," (Ong Tyam), the province correspondent of the LPRP Central Committee newspaper PASASON, says. "This is far from the truth. The consequences of the destructive war with the American imperialists, for instance, will be felt for a long time. To break the bonds of the past and to set oneself free from them is not at all easy during only 8 years of the people's power. The geographical situation of the province also reflects on life in the province. Its neighbors are China and Thailand."

"The psychological war and the various provocations against Laos, especially in the border areas, do not stop even for a day..."

The work of building a socialist society, defending the revolutionary achievements and educating the workers are led by the communists. The local party organization is one of the highest-ranked in Laos. It is not by accident that the accountability-election conferences before the 3d Party Congress of the country started here. Speaking at a conference, the general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, Kaysone Phomvihane, noted the great merits of Oudomsai communists during the period of struggle

with the foreign aggressors and their important role at present. This high evaluation became an incentive for the province members of the party organization.

Clear and distinct perspectives lie ahead for the province. This we could see, having visited a textile factory, several cooperatives and the port located at the confluence of the Beng and Mekong Rivers.

As if summarizing our tour of the province, (But Lat), the secretary of the city people's revolutionary committee and a party member since 1960, says: "In this area, without sparing our lives, we fought against the French and the American imperialists, and against the special forces of the self-proclaimed 'Meo leader,' Vang Pao. Now we work in the name of the further development of the native area. It is beautiful and rich, as you yourself have seen. It is rich with both nature and people. I was born in a different place, but I fought here and was seriously wounded; here one of the units I commanded received a heroic title. How could I leave the area that became dear to my heart? I have five children. I dream that they will remain to work in Oudomsai Province. I want to believe that the successors will not diminish our glory."

We say good-bye to the veteran at the Mekong pier. Several orders and medals are shining on his well-ironed white shirt. These are for fighting and for working.

The local narrow Mekong stretch, as if squeezed in tightly between the shores, is behind us. On both sides, there are huts on pillars and fishing boats with their noses on the golden shores. On both sides flows the peaceful life of a peaceful people.

12404

CSO: 1807/270

POOR CONDITIONS FOR TEACHERS DISCUSSED

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 18, 20, 21, 23 Jul 84

[18 Jul 84 p 2]

[Excerpts] [Question] Teachers' livelihoods are in difficulty; what are the solutions to this problem?

It seem that those who have been sent to the teacher development school are not proud ot it; why?

Therefore, how should the teaching profession and the status of teachers be promoted?

[Answer] Right now, cannot people see that under the guidance of our party, which has not had even a decade [in power] yet, that secondary schools are expanding down to the district and canton levels and that colleges are expanding tremendously? Each year, students who graduate from secondary schools are not counted in the tens any more, but in the thousands. Those who are sent to study abroad are not a few individuals, but in the hundreds or thousands.

[Question] How can this be explained? Do people see that our educational [system] is expanding by leaps and bounds?

[20 Jul 84 p 2]

[Question] What causes this expansion? Is it by chance?

[Answer] Not at all! It is expanding because of the attention of the party and state and the attention of teachers and the Lao ethnic peoples.

[21 July 84 p 2]

[Question] Why do teachers, wo are engineers of the human spirit, pay so much attention to making that kind of expansion?

[Answer] Because society pays enough attention and takes care of the livelihood, status and honor of teachers.

There are not enough facts for anyone to deny this or to look at everything negatively, [saying] that all teachers are neglected and lack status.

First of all, we must acknowledge that everyone needs food and shelter before he can actively serve society. If teachers had not been taken care of to an extent, how could education have improved this much?

On the other hand, we acknowledge that in implementing the policies and plans of our party, that education still has many weak points, primarily in two areas: solving the livelihood problem and promoting the status of teachers. In some areas, giving rice rations to teachers and paying their salaries is neglected for 3-4 months. This surprises us, which [makes us ask]: what are the people in positions of responsibility thinking? What are they doing? We consider their nonchalance regarding the party's policies concerning education to be a tremendous mistake.

We think that the people in responsible positions should deeply absorb the policies and opinions of our party and be more concerned about the livelihood of teachers. But that is not all, they should set up a definite organization to care for the livelihood of teachers with every administrator [involved] at the grassroots level, combined with parent-student associations and educational service associations to support education in every locale.

Also, all teachers should have correct opinions concerning the common difficulties of the country, primarily, the major conflicts...

[23 Jul 84 p 2]

...in the economic area during this transitory period between low production and high consumption, saving and high expenditures, demand and supply.

We agree that in society there are problems with the status of the honor for teachers, which are still not accorded any weight or promoted. It is time for society under the new regime to admit these problems and to try to improve the social status of and honor for teachers in every appropriate aspect.

Teachers in every village and district and at each level of society should be respected equally or more than other professionals in other areas. They should be acknowledged at every meeting and minor or major ceremonial function. They should be invited to join in important social activities. There should be an educational movement for instructing all of society to acknowledge the status and important role of teachers in this historical period for our nation. The representatives of education and teachers should be invited to participate as committee chairman and members for every activity and meeting at every level of society. It means that we should try to do everything to improve the status of teachers to a new level in society. When these

are done, they will encourage people to love the teaching profession and the spirit of the profession will be promoted. These will make all teachers proud of their honor and status. They will be more responsible and creative concerning their tasks in education.

Hopefully, these are satisfactory answers.

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BRIEFS

TEXTILE IMPORTS--It is suggested that Thailand sell textiles to Laos by exchanging goods because Laos is short of currency and they really need the goods. Mr Morathep Suphadulaya, trade advisor at the embassy in Vientiane, Laos, said that the Lao need for textile imports is still very great because domestic production is inadequate. There are only two small factories with a production capacity of less than 400,000 square yards per year. Although these small factories are modern, they cannot produce enough. Laos itself does not have a policy allowing foreign countries to invest inside the country. As a result, there is a problem of more demand for textiles than can be met by production. The trend for textile imports from Thailand has greatly increased. Considering the statistics for the increase, in 1981 textile imports were 9.4 million baht, 132.7 million baht in 1982, and 172 million baht in 1983. However, with regard to textile trade Laos has a money obstacle because of its poor economy. If Thailand does trade with Laos it will have to be in terms of exchanging goods, which will effectively increase the amount of trade. /Text/
/Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 10 Aug 84 p 12/ 9884

VIENTIANE PSS WORK -- A closing ceremony for the successful educational conference for the fighter cadres of the People's Security Service (PSS) for the entire district of Sisattana, Vientiane Capital, was held the afternoon of 27 July 1984 at the PSS headquarters. [The conference] had been in session since 16 July. All divisional PSS fighter cadres of the district attended the conference. During this educational conference, the PSS fighters studied many different party and state documents, and national security and cultural tasks, public health, domestic and commercial tax laws, import and export tax regulations, a summary about the first 6 months of the year and the plan for the last 6 months of 1984. [Excerpts] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 25 Jul 84 pp 1,4] 12597

SAYABOURY ROAD, AIRFIELD WORK -- In the beginning of July, 800 cadres and workers and the various ethnic hill tribes of Hongsa District, Sayaboury Province, who were unified in solidarity, repaired the various roads and the airfield that are their responsibility with the expected level of success. They also cleared the road shoulders, patched many potholes in the roads in many places, and then specially restored the 400-meter long and 70-meter wide airfield runway. This performance was to salute two historical dates, the 30th anniversary of the formation of the LPRP and the coming 10th anniversary of the proclamation of the LPDR. [Text] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 12 Jul 84 p A2] 12597

OIL REFINERS FACE DIM FUTURE

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 10 Aug 84 p 19

[Article by Chris Sherwell]

[Text]

OVER the past two years, the growing glut on the world oil market and large increases in refining capacity in both South-East Asia and West Asia have prompted stark predictions of troubled times for the oil refining business in Singapore, the world's third largest refining centre after Rotterdam and Houston.

As the months have slipped by uneventfully, the gloom has occasionally seemed over-dramatised. Economic growth in the region has remained more buoyant than elsewhere, new refining capacity in Indonesia has taken longer than expected to come on stream, and question marks have arisen over refinery expansions in Thailand and Malaysia.

But the underlying worry persists for good reasons, and oil company executives in Singapore are agreed that some sort of decisive response will soon become necessary.

"The world has caught up with us," says one executive frankly. "Of Singapore's one million barrels a day (b/d) refining capacity, probably 600,000 b/d is really needed. The situation is a replica of the US and Europe. Economic logic dictates complete closure of some sites. But it will be easier just to mothball some capacity."

Another, a wee bit more cautiously, says: "Mothballing will happen; there will be a rationalisation. But the future is filled with uncertainties — over Indonesian refining, West Asian capacity due on stream in the coming two years, Japan's buying policies, and growth prospects in the region."

The most significant early public warning of trouble ahead came in February 1983 from Mr Dick van Hilten, chairman and chief executive of Shell in Singapore, operator of by far the largest refinery in the island state. Citing the prospective new competition, he said the company would have to reduce its own 460,000 b/d capacity, "working towards a core concept

of 250,000 b/d with a high degree of conversion and a low yield of fuel oil."

He did not say when the cuts would begin, but recently Shell shut one of its four distilling units for six weeks. Another sign that the crunch is approaching came when Singapore refiners virtually cut each other's throats to win crude processing business from neighbouring Malaysia.

Output

The trend has significant economic implications for Singapore because of oil's large contribution to its key trading and manufacturing activities. Petroleum is the largest commodity it trades (20 per cent of the total by value), and the manufacture of oil products through refining comprises some 40 per cent of the island state's industrial output.

Apart from Shell, there are four refiners: Esso (capacity 231,000 b/d), Mobil (200,000 b/d), the Singapore Refining Company (170,000 b/d) and British Petroleum (37,000 b/d). The SRC is a joint venture between the Singapore Petroleum Company (40 per cent), BP

(30 per cent) and Caltex (30 per cent), and the SRC is itself a joint venture involving a Singapore state bank, Amoco and others.

All five refineries have sought greater flexibility both in the variety of crudes they can process and in the products they manufacture through heavy investment in sophisticated capital facilities. Shell has a large hydrocracker, for example, while the SRC has invested in a catalytic reformer and a visbreaker and is now building a hydrocracker of its own.

Assessing which refinery is most vulnerable in the current market is difficult — Shell enjoys both advantages and disadvantages / its large size, BP's small refinery is already paid for but old, Esso has gone less distance in modernisation than the SRC or Mobil.

What is clear is that Singapore's uncertainties stem principally from its main role as a "balance refiner" geared to regional needs.

It has no oil of its own and a domestic market that absorbs only a small proportion of existing capacity. Despite securing

a niche through geographical and competitive advantages, the country's oil industry faces a seemingly inexorable adverse trend.

■ In 1983, the value of oil traded through Singapore was down 10 per cent on 1982 levels, although volume remained close to the figure of 64 million tonnes. The fall reflects the cuts in crude prices by producing countries.

Swing

■ On the refining side, it is officially acknowledged by the Singapore government that wide fluctuations in growth must now be expected as surplus capacity intensifies Singapore's role as a "swing" refining centre. Growth in 1983 of two per cent was the same as in 1982, and well down on the 17 per cent figure of 1981.

■ Capacity utilisation among Singapore refineries, normally a secret, is estimated at 70-80 per cent at present, well below the sort of 90 plus per cent level which helps ensure profitability.

■ At one stage, 250,000 b/d of Indonesian crude were processed in Singapore. Now there is none, and no other source can replace it. Some interesting new contracts have been concluded: one, between Shell and Sinochem, the Chinese oil concern, is a one-year contract to process 20,000 b/d of crude, and could offer prospects for the future. But these are small comforts.

The decline in Indonesian business is the result of three Indonesian refinery expansions, all completed in the past year. These double the country's refining capacity to 800,000 b/d and allow it to meet local demand for refined products directly.

Fortunately for Singapore, the fall-off in business has been slower than expected because of start-up difficulties at the new Indonesian plants, and even now it is not certain they are functioning smoothly.

But in time, Indonesia might become an exporter of oil products. How soon depends on the economics of producing crude or products at current prices, and on the impact of recent shake-ups at Pertamina, the Indonesian state oil firm.

■ Petronas, the Malaysian state oil concern, recently secured the cheapest possible terms from four Singapore refineries to process some 65,000 b/d under three-year contracts, together with quarterly deals for 70,000 b/d and other arrangements.

Volumes

Originally, the business was expected to go to only two refineries to make the volumes attractive and for longer terms — perhaps five or seven years. But Petronas encouraged the refiners to cut their prices to win the work. Shell was so outraged that it withdrew from the negotiations altogether.

■ In Malaysia itself, domestic pressure persists for a go-ahead on a shelved refinery project in Malacca.

In Thailand, a refinery expansion for which contracts were awarded in 1982 will go ahead if financing problems can be resolved. A new small refinery at Shell's operations in Brunei came on-stream last year.

■ In West Asia — notably Saudi Arabia and Kuwait — it is estimated that up to 1½ million b/d could be available for export in the next two to three years as a result of new refinery projects.

The actual figure will depend on capacity utilisation. In Singapore, it is

reckoned to be "intractable" that some find its way to the Far East, though much depends on the state of European market and on pricing.

The refineries will work on cheap gas, giving them an advantage, but the oil companies involved and countries like Indonesia will not want to see their own business severely damaged.

■ Another important uncertainty for Singapore concerns Japanese purchasing policy. At present, the policy is to meet domestic demand for oil products mainly through the output of local refineries processing imported crude.

Crisis

But there has been talk of buying more oil products directly, which in some cases might even be cheaper. Should this happen, it would markedly affect the prospects for Singapore's refineries — and the new West Asian plants.

This grey overall picture might change in the event of a genuine crisis in the Gulf, an economic recovery in Europe or the utter failure of conservation and alternative energy policies.

Singapore's refineries, like their counterparts elsewhere, are meanwhile learning to adjust and adapt to life without profitable processing deals.

"Singapore is not finished as an oil refining centre," says one executive. "But there is no easy living to be made out of refining. It will still be big business. But it will be smaller and leaner." —

PT

ECONOMIC GROWTH CONTINUES; FUTURE UNCERTAIN

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 11 Aug 84 p 11

[Article by Zhou Mei]

[Text] Construction, manufacturing, transport and communications and financial and business services scored double digit growth for the six months January to June this year. These four sectors were the main growth generators for Singapore's gross domestic product (GDP).

GDP at constant 1968 factor cost, totalling S\$8 billion, registered a healthy 9.7 percent growth for the first half of 1984. For the same period last year, it was 6.4 percent. For the OECD countries, a 4.5 percent growth was forecast for the first half of 1984, with the US leading at 6.5 percent.

Thus, remarked Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew in his Eve of National Day Message: "1984 has been a good year so far."

Baulking the growth trend is the poor showing by the trade sector. The largest single component of the GDP (accounting for around 23 percent of the GDP), the trade sector only managed a 5.5 percent growth rate for the first six months of this year.

Growth

However, this showed a slight improvement over the same period last year when it registered 4.1 percent growth.

While Singapore has valiantly and defiantly proved its resilience with growth rates of 9.9 percent, 6.3 percent and 7.9 percent for the years 1981, 1982 and 1983 when the world was in the grips of recession--it would be foolhardy to ignore Singapore's vulnerability.

The Prime Minister reminded Singaporeans in his message: "We are extremely vulnerable to the vagaries of the world economy and any instability around us."

Singapore's sustained growth--seemingly miraculous to some--is hard-earned. Mr Lee listed the explanations to the Republic's remarkable ability to counter recessionary retardation.

First, a strong growth momentum has been achieved as a result of Singapore's ability to draw new investments year after year. Over the years, investments in education and training have paid off. Productivity has been on the rise and, with that, Singapore's competitiveness.

Then there are the domestic savings for Singapore to fall back on in times of global high interest rates and low economic activity elsewhere. Singapore has been able to resort to "counter-cyclical spending" with heavy investments in construction and infrastructural building.

Construction has been a growth leader for some years and remains unchallenged. Latest statistics released show that for the first six months of the current year this sector grew strongly by nearly 23 percent. While there has been marked slowdown in private sector construction, public housing has not.

Instead, the Prime Minister mentioned, the Housing and Development Board may well exceed its own target for the year of 50,000 units to end the year with 60,000 units. "Fifteen years ago, Rs took a five-year plan to achieve 50,000 units," noted Mr Lee.

For the construction sector as a whole, there are obvious signs of a slowdown to growth. It is not expected to sustain the same growth rate during the second half of this year. Mass Rapid Transit project activities notwithstanding.

Export oriented industries — mainly those in electronics and computer equipment — have been a source of impetus for the economy and growth for external trade.

External trade grew by 7 per cent for the period January to June this year. This was a marked improvement over the same period last year when external trade registered negative growth (of -1.5 per cent). However, the 7 per cent is still meek when seen against the historical highs of nearly 33 per cent in 1979, followed by 34 per cent in 1980.

Disk

Exports were markedly more buoyant than imports, with a growth of 13 per cent compared with just 2.5 per cent for imports. Singapore's traditional trade deficit narrowed to \$45 billion. For the same period last year, it was more than \$47 billion.

Trade figures once again underscored Singapore's dependence on external factors, in this case, on the US. For the first six months of this year, about a third of the rise in exports was attributable to the US.

Thus, while non-oil exports rose jauntily by nearly 25 per cent, growth for computer and computer peripherals has already eased significantly.

It was only recently that there was the rush to set up disk drive operations in Singapore to meet the seemingly insatiable demand for this by the US. Singapore just could not produce enough disk drives at the end of last year and the beginning of this year.

But, remarked Dr Tony Tan wryly, now Singa-

pore finds that it cannot sell enough of the disk drives made in the Republic. The Minister of Finance and Trade and Industry made the observation during a Press briefing recently.

While the retail and hotel trade continues to limp, this year promises to provide more cheer than the last. The negative growth in tourist arrivals has been arrested. For the first half of this year, there was a 3.7 per cent growth in tourist arrivals (totalling 1,429,800) compared with January to June of 1983.

Employment in the trade sector dropped sharply, by 15,500. For the same period last year, this sector absorbed an additional 12,600. This led to a laudable 11 per cent rise in productivity for the sector. For the same months in 1983, productivity ended with minus growth.

In contrast to the shrinking demand for labour in the trade sector, the construction sector's thirst for more workers was evident. This sector took in a further 25,100 workers (mostly foreign) during the first six

months of this year. Productivity for this sector improved less strongly than the average (6 per cent against 7.9 per cent overall).

The highest productivity improvement was recorded by the transport and communications sector — 16.3 per cent. For the same period last year, it was 7.9 per cent. Then it was the construction sector that registered the best improvement (of 16.7 per cent).

Duty

Inflation, as measured by the consumer price index (CPI), registered 103.2 (base year — June 1982 to May 1983). For the same period last year, it was 100.4.

Inflation for the first half of the year was very much domestically-induced. Cost of food and transport and communications were the main sources of inflation.

Food, with a 44 per cent weightage, was the main contributor to the overall increase in the CPI. Transport and communications carries a 14 per cent weightage in the CPI basket.

Higher duty imposed on petrol meant a dearer product to the consumer. There was also the effect of an upward revision of additional registration fees as well as higher road taxes and parking fees.

Gross Domestic Product By Industry At Constant 1968 Factor Cost

Industry	1983		1st half 1983		1st half 1984 (Preliminary)	
	\$ mil	% change over 1982	\$ mil	% change over 1st half 1982	\$ mil	% change over 1st half 1983
Total	15,339.7	7.9	7,336.5	6.4	8,044.9	9.7
Agriculture & fishing	146.8	1.5	72.8	1.0	73.5	0.9
Quarrying	88.1	22.9	44.0	41.0	41.3	-6.1
Manufacturing	3,074.5	2.1	1,451.0	-4.9	1,627.5	12.2
Utilities	437.5	9.0	211.5	8.5	229.4	8.5
Construction	1,258.5	28.6	584.5	32.3	717.9	22.8
Trade	3,666.6	4.4	1,753.2	4.1	1,848.8	5.5
Transport and Communications	3,185.9	7.7	1,549.4	7.4	1,727.7	11.5
Financial and Business Services	3,356.9	16.3	1,643.1	18.6	1,816.1	10.5
Other Services	1,681.2	8.4	819.0	8.8	871.2	6.4
Less: Imputed Bank Service Charge	1,556.3	NA	792.0	NA	908.5	NA

NA: not available

Source: Department of Statistics

Under the "miscellaneous" component — accounting for 19.4 per cent of the basket — are cigarettes, television licence fees and cost of medical treatment. This component went up by 8.1 per cent during the first six months of 1984 when measured against the corresponding period of 1983.

Overall, deterioration was 2.9 per cent of the first half of this year, compared with the same period last year. For the whole of 1983, the index was up just 1.3 per cent, the lowest yet for the present decade.

While statistic are, by and large reassuring,

confirming that the Singapore economy is on course and healthy, there is no room for complacency.

Indicators warn of slower growth in the second half of the year for Singapore.

And for the next year? The Prime Minister sees uncertainty ahead. It is looming on the international horizon. The culprits are identified as the persistently high interest rates in the US and the protectionist sentiments of major export markets.

For a vulnerable economy like Singapore, it can only anticipate and be ready.

THAILAND

PALACE POLICE GENERAL ON QUEEN'S SECURITY, ALLERGIES, POLITICS

Bangkok SU ANAKHOT in Thai 9-15 Aug 84 pp 30-32

[Interview with Police Lieutenant General Wasit Detchakunchon: "The Queen In the view of a Palace Police Officer"; date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] When did you become a palace police official?

[Answer] I became a rotating palace police official in 1968. I served as a regular palace police official from 1970 to 1981. At present, I am a special palace police official.

[Question] How do these different types of palace police officials differ?

[Answer] A rotating palace police official holds a regular position in his own unit. When he receives a notice from the Office of A.D.C., he goes to provide protection. After the specified time is up, he returns to his regular duties. A regular palace police official is on permanent duty at the palace; he does not have other duties. As for a special palace police official, he is usually a senior police officer who had served as a rotating or permanent palace official before. When he leaves his position, he is asked to serve as a special palace police official. The Office of A.D.C. sends a notice asking him to carry out tasks on a temporary basis.

[Question] A palace police official has a chance to be in the company of all members of the royal household, is that right?

[Answer] A palace police official is responsible for protecting all members of the royal household from the king on down. Thus, when a person is appointed to this position, he is in the company of all members of the royal household, including the queen. But usually he accompanies their majesties according to the task, that is, depending on where they go. Some people are lucky and get to accompany a particular person, that is, they accompany that person on trips and are able to engage in conversation with them.

[Question] Are there many such lucky people?

[Answer] Not many of the rotating palace police officials have such a chance. Because if they happen to be on duty at a time when there is no royal function and no one goes anywhere, they will not have a chance to accompany them. But regular palace police officials are stationed at the palace and regularly get to accompany their majesties. That is quite common.

[Question] When was the first time that you were in the company of her majesty?

[Answer] The first time was in 1967. I was very lucky because I was invited to eat with her at Klaikangwon Palace.

[Question] How did you feel?

[Answer] I was nervous and very excited. There was a minor accident and so I didn't eat anything.

[Question] What was the accident?

[Answer] I was cutting a piece of chicken, and the chicken accidentally slipped off the plate.

[Question] What did the queen do? Did she laugh?

[Answer] No. She pretended not to see have seen what had happened.

[Question] What was the conversation about?

[Answer] I don't remember. It was a long time ago. I just remember that people talked in a very friendly manner. This quickly reduced my shyness. She used short sentences. She is a very good speaker. And what was different from other people was that even though that was my first time on duty in her presence, she pronounced my name correctly, saying "Mr Wasit" rather than "Mr Wisit," which is what others sometimes call me by mistake. This shows that she knows about those who serve her.

[Question] After that, did you accompany her very often?

[Answer] I was lucky. She asked me to do various things and so I was able to accompany her often.

[Question] What things?

[Answer] They concerned the living conditions of the people. She is very concerned about this. Whenever she went somewhere or was engaged in a project, I was asked to go along and monitor things and then submit

a report. At that time, that is, just after I first began serving her, the situation in the country was rather worrisome. The soldiers, police, civilian government officials and volunteers were waging a fierce struggle to suppress the communist terrorists in both the northeast and the north. I had once worked in the northeast and so she asked me to take gifts and other items donated by various people and distribute them to the people in the threatened areas.

[Question] Did she ever go by herself?

[Answer] The king and the queen both made frequent trips. In some areas where they went, the situation was very serious. We--the officials who were responsible for providing protection--did not want them to go. We opposed this, but they went anyway. They said that if officials and citizens were there, they had to go.

[Question] On which trip were you most impressed?

[Answer] I was impressed each time. But one trip that I cannot forget is a trip to Pak Tha District in Uttaradit Province. I don't remember which year it was since it was so long ago. That trip did not concern the communist terrorists. Rather, an entire village had been destroyed by floodwaters. Both the king and the queen went to visit the area. It was still raining, and the floodwaters had just begun to recede. The people were still crying. The king and the queen went right to the flooded area.

[Question] What did they do?

[Answer] Actually, government officials, that is, the Department of Public Welfare, had already taken action. But their majesties felt that they had a responsibility, too. They visited the area and distributed goods. They had the royal doctor check and treat the people there who were ill or injured. But what delighted the villagers the most was simply being in the presence of their majesties.

[Question] When their majesties went to Pak Tha District in Uttaradit Province, they probably went in an airplane and helicopter. Most likely, they were accompanied by a large number of people and were there for only a short time. Do you think that the trip was worth it?

[Answer] People always like to ask such questions. The value of their visit cannot be calculated in monetary terms. Just like the suffering of the people, it cannot be estimated. When people's houses and fields have been destroyed by floods, you can calculate the damage in monetary terms. But it's impossible to place a monetary value on suffering. As for the value of these trips by their majesties, you will have to ask the villagers how they feel. When I accompany their majesties, I am very close to the people and can see their faces and expressions. I can tell you that such trips are very worthwhile. But personally,

I feel sorry for their majesties. I would prefer that they not make so many trips so often.

[Question] We have heard that the queen is ill. Is that true?

[Answer] The queen has an allergy. She is allergic to various things such as dust, smoke and cigarettes. At the same time, she likes to visit the people and so can't avoid dust. Thus, when you see her in the middle of a crowd of people smiling and in high spirits even though there is dust all around, remember that she is suffering physically. When she travels, a doctor has to go along to give her medicine. After a trip, her condition is sometimes worse and so she is unable to go out for several days.

[Question] Doesn't she exercise regularly?

[Answer] If she did not exercise regularly, her condition would probably be worse.

[Question] What type of exercise does she do?

[Answer] She used to "jazzercise," that is, exercise to music. She also runs and swims. She is a very good swimmer. She can swim for hours. When she is at the Klaikangwon Palace, she swims every day. The naval officers accompanying her have to take turns. They can't keep up with her.

[Question] Who accompanies her?

[Answer] If she is exercising, some lady inside the palace accompanies her since her exercise room is located in a private part of the palace. She wears clothing appropriate for doing those types of exercises. But if she goes jogging or swimming, she is accompanied by people from both the inner and front courts. As for jogging and walking for exercise, she began doing this before anyone else in the country.

[Question] Since you are a front-court official, you probably don't have much knowledge about her special vocational projects, do you?

[Answer] By chance, even though I am a front-court official, she used to give me tasks concerning this. She asked me to go observe the silk weaving activities in Na Wa District in Nakhon Phanom Province and in various districts in Kamphaengphet Province. At that time, I went with Lady Supraphada Kasemsan, the chief of Her Majesty's Personal Affairs Division, and Lady Charungchit Thikhara, who worked in the same division.

[Question] How did she learn that they did silk weaving in those places?

[Answer] She found out about this by seeing what the people in those areas were wearing when she visited them. She is a very observant person, and not just about clothes. When she meets people, she observes them and, if they are ill, she knows this immediately. We are not nearly as observant as she is. If someone is wearing a phanung, she asks which village, subdistrict, district and province the person comes from. Later on she will tell us that the people from that village are skilled weavers and that they should be helped to sell their goods since that would help improve the [economic] situation of those families. This was the origin of the special vocational project. In some places, the people are skilled but lack tools. When this is the case, she asks us to find tools somewhere and send them to them. Take Kamphaengphet, for example. The first time we went to observe things there, they were using small looms which resulted in the cloth being very narrow and not broad as is popular. The queen asked us to obtain broad looms from the northeast and send them to these people in Kamphaengphet. In some places, there is not enough silk since mulberry trees do not grow well there and not enough can be grown to raise the silkworms. The queen has had us purchase silk from other places and send it to them. Her programs are not small. She has made plans to enable people to use resources from all over the country in order to support and aid each other.

[Question] In serving the queen, has she ever gotten angry with you?

[Answer] Occasionally. I served her for 12 years. There had to be times when I displeased her. But she is a compassionate and patient person and so no one thinks of her as an ill-tempered person. Everyone feels that she is kind and compassionate.

[Question] Is the queen interested in politics?

[Answer] She became the queen in 1950, 34 years ago. During that time, she has been the beloved companion of the king and has been near him in both times of peace and crisis. Thus, she has a profound understanding of the joys and sufferings [of the people] of Thailand. She has to take an interest in politics and in the administration of the country. That is only natural.

[Question] In what ways has she been involved in politics in various periods?

[Answer] I can answer that by saying that she has never been involved in politics. She does not feel that that is her duty. That is the duty of the king. That is stipulated in the constitution. But you have to understand that she has a duty as a Thai, and she is very strict about that duty. As for her visiting and giving moral support to soldiers, police officials, civilian government officials and volunteers in their struggle to defend the country, you could view this as supporting a political ideology since it involves a dispute between liberalism and

communism. But that is not really the case. Actually, she is carrying out her duty as a Thai citizen or Thai. Since the government implemented a policy, which was accepted by the people in accord with the constitution, of opposing communist aggression, the queen, as a Thai, has a duty to support that policy.

[Question] What about administration?

[Answer] The cabinet is responsible for administration. The queen is not involved in any way. She may know some of the people in the government. That is only natural regardless of which government it is. But she has never gotten involved in the administrative affairs of the country. When she supports the activities of some ministry or department, she does so in accord with her position or as a Thai who supports the policy of that ministry or department.

[Question] What gives her the most pleasure?

[Answer] To follow the king and devote herself to him and to devote herself to the Thai people and Thailand unconditionally.

[Question] What did you give on the queen's birthday?

[Answer] What I have been doing for a long time. That is, I pledged to carry out my duties and to make sacrifices in order to follow the queen. And I would like to urge readers to show her the greatest respect and make a similar offering in addition to other gifts.

11943

CSO: 4207/198

CARTOON LAMPOONS PREM LEADERSHIP

Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 13 Aug 84 p 4



Key: 1. "Hurrah, hurrah. Thailand won an Olympic silver medal."

2. "We had to wait 32 years, but we finally won a medal. It was a long wait and took patience."

3. "Thirty-Two years is not long at all!"



- Key:
4. "I have been waiting 52 years. I've been so patient and struggled so hard. But I haven't succeeded."
 5. "Succeeded in what?"
 6. "In getting just one good prime minister!"

11943

CSO: 4207/201

THAILAND

EFFECT OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE RULES CHANGES DISCUSSED

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 13 Aug 84 p 12

[Article by "Millionaire": "How Can People Exchange Money Before Going Abroad?"]

[Text] People who travel abroad frequently may not feel inconvenienced by what has to be done to exchange currency before leaving. But those who have never been abroad or who go only occasionally [will feel inconvenienced].

In June, the Bank of Thailand changed the regulation on buying and selling foreign currency. People who felt that things were already fine have had to restudy the matter.

Those involved in such business activities include people who sell foreign currency to those who need this currency and who purchase foreign currency. Previously, those engaged in this included the commercial banks, which had received permission from the Bank of Thailand, and stores that had received permission and that displayed a 6 X 18 inch blue sign stating "authorized money changer" in white letters.

Following the change in the regulation, the commercial banks can still buy and sell foreign currency as before, but now the authorized stores are allowed only to purchase bills, coins and traveller's checks. They cannot sell currency as before. When they purchase foreign currency, they must sell it to the commercial banks within 7 days of purchasing the currency. The main objective of this change is that the Bank of Thailand wants to control the foreign currency in the country and prevent it from entering the black market.

Previously, people intending to travel abroad could purchase foreign currency in the form of bills, coins, drafts or traveller's checks or use credit cards as they wanted. Also, it wasn't necessary to show travel documents when purchasing the currency. Even though a person was not supposed to purchase more than \$250, actually he could do so since he could use several names.

The new regulation states that buyers must show their passport to an authorized representative even though the amount purchased is below \$250. And in selling currency, the seller, that is, the authorized representative, must stamp the amount sold on the last page of the passport each time money is sold.

Besides this, there is a limit on the amount of money that can be taken out of the country. The limit allowed depends on whether the trip is for pleasure or personal business. A person can carry cash, credit card or a letter of credit. For a trip of less than 7 days, the amount must not exceed \$700. For trips exceeding 7 days, this amount can be increased by up to \$100 a day for up to 20 days. In short, regardless of how long a person is gone, he cannot take out more than \$2,000.

If a person makes a business trip abroad on behalf of a bank or a trade or industrial company, on official government business or on behalf of a state organization, he may take out up to \$980 in foreign currency in any form for trips lasting up to 7 days. For trips over 7 days, he may take out an additional \$140 a day for up to 20 days. State officials must have a letter of authorization from their unit. Senior government officials and administrators of state organizations can purchase additional foreign currency--up to \$60 a day over the amount stipulated--for traveling expenses.

The foreign currency taken out of the country in the form of bills and coins must not exceed \$500; drafts must not exceed \$700. The remaining amount, up to the limit allowed, can be in the form of traveller's checks or money from credit cards.

Foreign tourists who come to Thailand can buy foreign currency from the commercial banks in excess of \$250. But the amount purchased cannot exceed the amount of foreign currency brought in. In cases in which they need to buy amounts exceeding \$2,000, they must submit a request to the Bank of Thailand.

This, then, is the regulation stipulated by the Bank of Thailand on taking foreign currency out of the country. But it probably applies only to poor people or ordinary people who by chance get a chance to travel abroad. This won't bother wealthy people very much. These people have many other ways of getting currency out of the country. Otherwise, the casinos in Macao would not be doing such a good business.

11943

CSO: 4207/201

EDITORIAL VIEWS CENSORSHIP OF DRAMA ON MONARCHY

Bangkok SU ANAKHOT in Thai 9-15 Aug 84 p 7

[Editorial: "Thahan Sua Pra Chao Tak"]

[Text] The television play "Thahan Sua Pra Chao Tak," which caused such a sensation last week, was canceled, leaving fans of the program "dangling." At the same time, rumors are floating about as to why the program was taken off the air; no one knows exactly why this happened.

One daily newspaper reported that this was done on orders "from above." The words "from above" are worth considering. Today, it is frequently claimed that orders come "from above," but no one knows to whom this refers. It's like the words "hidden powers." Its secretive and enigmatical. And so it's terrifying.

Such words imply that there are now people in various circles and units who are above the laws and regulations of the country, particularly in political circles. Such expressions are used in various cases in which things cannot be properly explained in a reasonable way.

The play "Thahan Sua Pra Chao Tak" is a good example of private business activities, such as Television Channel 3, suffering losses instead of profiting just because of the simple words mentioned above. And the result is that this has caused viewers of this play to "lose feeling."

This is because broadcasting pictures, news reports and entertainment programs on television is not a public activity that can be done in a "happy-go-lucky" manner. Things must be done in stages and be approved by state representatives known as the Radio and Television Administrative Committee, the chairman of which is the deputy prime minister. This is not a joking matter, and the regulations were not written for the fun of it as in a play.

It took 2 years to produce this play and ready it for airing on television. Everything was done in accord with the regulations stipulated by the Radio and Television Administrative Committee, and its preparation was monitored by this committee. Also, it was checked by the Royal Literature Division and was approved for airing.

Thus, what happened to this play reflects the failure of the "guarantees" given by the Radio and Television Administrative Committee, which represents the state. This committee must take responsibility for the losses of the private-sector activities which it supervises. It should not allow "orders from above," whose origins are uncertain, to trample on the stipulated regulations, upset the viewers and destroy the morale of those who took part in producing [the play]. This would show that everyone is under the laws of the country.

"Thahan Sua Phra Chao Tak," a very entertaining play, has been canceled under suspicious circumstances. This has given rise to many questions. I want to repeat that this presents a very vivid image of the lack of rules and regulations in a country that is controlled by secret powers. Also, such unattributed orders "from above" have been issued so frequently that this has become a matter of great concern and worry to people in all circles.

11943

CSU: 4207/201

THAILAND

EX-STUDENT ARRESTED FOR ANTI-MONARCHY TRACTS

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 29 Jul 84 pp 1, 16

[Article: "Former Chiang Mai University Student Arrested On Lese Majesty Charges"]

[Text] A former Chiang Mai University student was arrested on charges of possessing and distributing anti-monarchy tracts that had been excerpted from the "Yellow Book." The suspect denied the charges. The police say that they have adequate evidence.

A reporter in Chiang Mai Province reported that at 0400 hours on 28 July, police officials searched the house at 113/12 Village 8 in Suthep Subdistrict, Muang District, Chiang Mai Province, behind Chiang Mai University. They had learned that a large number of documents critical of the monarchy were stored there and that the documents were being distributed from here. During the search, police found tracts entitled "Behind the Chakri Dynasty--From the First to the Ninth Reigns." Police arrested Mr Chak Phatrachara, age 29, whose former house was at 158 Village 4 in Nai Muang Subdistrict, Muang District, Phitsanulok Province. He used to attend Chiang Mai University. The police filed lese majesty charges against him.

At approximately 1100 hours, the police asked Mr Suraphon Phacharoen, a pilot officer who is currently studying for his master's degree in the Faculty of Science at Chiang Mai University, to come to the provincial police station in Muang District for interrogation. He was interrogated for about 3 hours by Mr Chaiya Phunsiriwong, the governor of Chiang Mai Province, Mr Uthai Nakpricha, the deputy governor, Police Colonel Kasem Sukkhaphong, the superintendent of the Chiang Mai provincial police precinct, and other police officials and was then released.

Police Colonel Kasem Sukkhaphong, the superintendent of the Chiang Mai provincial police precinct, told MATICHON that officials seized 22 mimeographed booklets that had been excerpted from the "Yellow Book." These booklets were entitled "Behind the Chakri Dynasty--From the First to the Ninth Reign." Mr Chak had been distributing them to other people.

The superintendent of the Chiang Mai provincial police precinct said that during the interrogation, Mr Chak denied that the booklets belonged to him. He said that the booklets had been there when he moved in. He and six Chiang Mai students--four boys and two girls--had just rented the house about 2 months ago. "He claimed to be a student at Chiang Mai. We are in the process of checking this."

Police Coloel Kasem said that police officials found these booklets on the porch of the house. A police agent had reported that Mr Chak was the ringleader in disseminating this material. The matter must be investigated further. That same day, police interrogated Mr Suraphon, the owner of the house. He denied knowing anything about this.

"An agent said that he may be involved in the demonstrations at Chiang Mai University and in this case of lese majesty. Because Mr Suraphon is a student at Chiang Mai University and is involved in the activities of a group that is instigating protests at the university. It is possible that Mr Chak is involved with the Communist Party of Thailand."

The governor of Chiang Mai Province said that the police have filed lese majesty charges against Mr Chak and detained him at the Chiang Mai provincial police station in Muang District for further investigation of the case. Even though action has already been taken against the publisher of the "Yellow Book," people in possession of this book are violating the law. Police officials have sufficient evidence to take action in this case.

11943

CSO: 4207/201

THAILAND

LARGE ARMS CACHE FOUND ON PRK BORDER

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 29 Jul 84 pp 1, 16

[Article: "Large Khmer Arms Cache Found On Border In Sisaket Province"]

[Text] A huge weapons cache from the time of General Lon Nol was found on the border in Sisaket Province. The provincial governor has ordered that further searches be made. A search warrant was issued to police to have them search for another box of pistols in Kantharalak District.

At approximately 1730 hours on 27 July, five villagers in Kantharalak District, Mr Wan Kaeophong, Mr Suren Mula, Mr Plot Yaemsap, Mr Rat Wanyot and Mr Wit, surname unknown, discovered a large arms cache in the jungle in the Phra Lanchampa area at the base of the Phanom Dongrak mountains along the Thai-Khmer border in Kantharalak District, Sisaket Province. The cache was found about 2 kilometers south of the Don Ao Subdistrict Police Station. After that, Mr Wan went and informed Police Captain Sitthiphong Samakphon, the deputy inspector at the provincial police station in Kantharalak District.

A reporter reported that when police officials went to this spot, they found a large arms cache consisting of the following: 22 M69 grenades; 77 M60 grenades; 20 K60 rifles; 2 anti-tank mines; 10 RPGs; 11 "P.R.S.s; 300 K82s; 4 sets of RPG shell propellant; 19 boxes, containing 15,000 rounds, of AK shells; 340 "sekase" rounds; 1 "sekase" rifle; 4 RPG40s; 5 "wooden-handle" mines; 36 "chok krathop Taek" mines; and 180 rounds of anti-aircraft ammunition.

The reporter reported that provincial officials used a pickup truck to take the weapons to Muang District and that the truck had to make four trips. Officials finished bringing in the weapons at 1230 hours on 28 July. Sublieutenant Anai Ketusiri, the governor of Sisaket Province, said that these weapons belonged to Kampuchean soldiers from the time when General Lon Nol fled to Thailand and hid them there. After that, no one could find the weapons even though people looked for them. At present, police officials are looking for other arms caches since there

are known to be other caches. Besides this, it has been learned that a crate of pistols has been brought into Kantharalak District and so a search warrant has been issued to police officials.

Mr Wan Kaeophong told reporters that he had gone with four friends at noon on 27 July in order to gather forest products. They were digging for rats in the Phra Lanchampa area when they saw an unusual mound of dirt. They dug into the mound and found a mortar. The more they dug, the more they found, and so they went and informed the police.

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CSO: 4207/201

THAILAND

ATHIT SUPPORTS PRIVATE SECTOR ARMS PLANT

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 4 Aug 84 p 2

[Article: "Athit Supports Private Sector Construction of Arms Plant In the Country"]

[Text] Athit favors having the private sector build an arms plant in the country in order to economize.

At 1030 hours on 3 August, General Athit Kamlangek, the supreme commander and RTA CINC, went to observe the parts and vehicle production plant of the Kannasut General Assembly Company at the Bang Chan Industrial Park in Minburi Province. The company arranged a demonstration to show off the quality of a safe, transparent synthetic material known as "led guard," which can prevent penetration by various types of bullets. It is light and strong and will not burn. It can be used to protect vehicles, offices and helicopters.

An aide to General Athit fired several types of guns at this material. The shells could not penetrate the material. Then, General Athit test drove a "Hambi" vehicle, which is a 1.25-ton combat support vehicle that the company has produced with good results.

In an interview, General Athit said that his policy is that if the weapons and war materials used by the military can be obtained from domestic plants and if they are similar in quality to those produced abroad, he will support these companies so that they can survive and serve as a base for the construction of other plants in the future. Only in cases in which items cannot be obtained domestically will they be purchased abroad. Several vehicle assembly plants have tendered bids. This is now being considered by the Ordnance Department. Concerning such weapons and materials, it won't be necessary to spend tens of millions of baht to send people to observe matters and train abroad.

General Athit spoke about the matter of the House Budget Subcommittee reducing the fuel budget of the Ministry of Defense. He said that the committee has not cut the budget. It has left the matter hanging for consideration later. But in his view, the fuel budget of the military

and police is insufficient since forces frequently have to be moved about to defend the country.

General Athit said that he had a meeting with the deputy comptroller of the Ministry of Defense. He was told that the budget of the Ministry of Defense was not affected and that it had been approved. The budget of the Internal Security Operations Command passed, too.

"We have now made a beginning. Several vehicle assembly plants have submitted bids. Things are now being considered by the Ordnance Department," said General Athit. He added that the war materials produced domestically will not cost more than those purchased abroad. Even if they are just slightly more expensive, that is all right as long as they meet the standards.

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CSO: 4207/201

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PUNISHMENT OF WAR INVALID DELINQUENTS QUESTIONED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Jun 84 p 3

[Interview with Nguyen van Tuong, war invalid and member of the agricultural cooperative of Chi Tien Village, Thanh Hoa District, Vinh Phu Province by Tran van Lam in the column "Legal Counsel"; date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] A number of war invalids frequently gathered at public places, like bus and train stations, market places and movie theaters to disturb public order, harass innocent passersby and even meddle with agents of the security forces while the latter were investigating a case or trying to prevent people from committing a crime. Will these war invalids be punished and their privileges deprived?

[Answer] Article 55 of the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam clearly states that "all citizens are equal before the law." Accordingly, anybody, regardless of his social status, who violates the law will be punished; but nobody shall be prosecuted for crimes he did not commit. The war invalids are no exception.

Gathering in public places to disturb public order and harass innocent people, or to act against agents of the security forces on duty is a crime because it constitutes a serious danger to society, to the welfare and safety of the working class and to public health. This violation is punishable by Article 9 of Order 03-S1/76 of 15 March 1976. Any war invalid whose offense cannot be solved by disciplinary measures of his unit will be prosecuted and sentenced, usually from 3 to 5 years, but in more serious cases up to 15 years in prison.

In case of crimes against public security, the court has until now sought to track down and severely punish the leader of the group, or the enemies and the undesirable elements who operated behind the war invalids. To the contemptuous war invalid who is either the leader of the most violent of the offenders, who also assaults the authorities or people who are investigating the case, the punishment will be inevitably severe. But to the first offender of a lesser crimes, to the one who is manipulated or emotionally provoked, reeducation or a lenient punishment is possible provided he always keeps his law abiding awareness upheld.

In imposing the sentence, the court does take into account the services the war invalid has done to the country and his present merits, if any. It also takes into account the defendant's mental condition, the fact that being an invalid, he can be easily frustrated and lured into committing crimes. But this does not mean that simply because he is a meritorious servant of the nation, the war invalid can commit crimes without fear of being punished. In some cases, the court even imposes a rather severe punishment to show that the offender should not take advantage of his war invalid condition as an excuse to ignore the law.

To preserve the value and honor of the war invalids, the Ministry of War Invalids has decided, in its Circular 1361/TB/TV of 26 April 1955, to deprive a war invalid of his title and benefits in the following situations:

1. If he is expelled from his barracks, place of work or the army because of a serious violation of regulations, he will automatically be deprived of his title and privileges. The authority in charge will take back his identification, stop benefits, except disability pension, if no subsequent imprisonment, detention, or house arrest occurs.
2. If he is incarcerated and convicted, all papers concerning his disability pension and other benefits will be confiscated and benefits stopped until his release from jail. At that time, his disability pension will be restored if his jail term does not exceed 5 years.
3. If he is sentenced to serve more than 5 years in jail, detained or put under house arrest, all papers concerning his disability pension, other war invalid benefits, etc. will be confiscated; no benefits, including disability pension, will be restored.

12238

CSO: 4209/393

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HAI BA TRUNG WARD FIRST TO MEET DRAFT QUOTA

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 20 Jul 84 pp 1, 4

[Unattributed article: "Hai Ba Trung Ward, the First Unit in the Municipality to Complete Drafting of Youths"]

[Text] Hai Ba Trung Ward has always fulfilled its mission of drafting youths well and has gained much good experience. The drafting of youths is one of the local military tasks which is closely, resolutely led by the ward party committee, the People's Committee, the sectors, and the mass organizations, and fully manifests the correct knowledge of the party committee echelons and governmental echelons from the ward level down to the basic level of the two basic missions: building and defending the homeland. During the past 18 years Hai Ba Trung Ward has continually met its troop recruitment norm. In 1983 the Ministry of National Defense awarded it a circulating emulation flag.

In the morning of 18 July the ward party committee and the ward people's committee selected the Tran Nhan Tong-Quang Trung intersection as the location of the cycle 2 1984 troop delivery ceremony. The recruits were issued uniforms in the subwards before setting out to enlist.

The ward party committee and ward people's committee gave the ward's traditional flag to the recruits. Maj Gen Lu Giang, commander of the Capital Military Zone, presented a lacquerware painting of "Uncle Ho and Nephews on a Military Operation" to the party committee and people of Hai Ba Trung Ward. On 18 July Hai Ba Trung Ward became the first unit in the municipality to fulfill its 1982 youth drafting work with good quality, sufficient numbers, ahead of schedule and in correct accordance with the laws, regulations, and policies.

In carrying out the youth drafting work during the present cycle, although they encountered difficulties the bases achieved rather uniform results because they did a good job of propaganda and education regarding the military obligation law and annual military obligation, firmly grasped forces, and assigned accurate norms.

5616

CSO: 4209/427

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

HANOI PARTY ORGANIZATION ADMITS 1,762 NEW MEMBERS

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 5 Jul 84 p 1

[Article by Tran Trong Que: "Municipal Party Organization Admits 1,762 Party Members During First 6 Months of Year"]

[Text] During the first 6 months of this year the municipal party organization admitted 1,762 party members, an increase over the same period last year of 2 percent. Of that total, 52.8 percent were Youth Union members, 28.6 percent were women, 31.79 percent were workers directly engaged in production, and 22.7 percent had college or post-college educational levels. Nearly all of the new party members played an exemplary role in production, work, and struggle against the negative phenomena. The wards and districts admitting many party members included Dong Da (264), Hai Ba Trung (222), Hoan Kiem (209), Gia Lan (139), Tu Liem (117), Dong Anh (115), and the municipal public security forces (106).

However, the party development work was not carried out uniformly in all areas. Only 36 percent of the party bases carried out that work. A considerable number of party bases were still confused in organizing personnel files and doing paperwork. Many party organizations still regarded the party development work lightly. There were transformations in the school, public health, and small industry-handicraft cooperative sectors, but they were not strong. Some places sent many candidates to study and set norms, but did not carry out inspection, so during the first 6 months they admitted no party members.

5616

CSO: 4209/427

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

HANOI MUNICIPAL PEOPLE'S COUNCIL REPORTS ON FIRST HALF YEAR

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 8 Jul 84 pp 1, 4

[Resolution of the Seventh Municipal People's Council, 14th Session (5 and 6 July 1984)]

[Text] The Seventh Municipal People's Council held its 14th session on 5 and 6 July 1984, after having listened to the Municipal People's Committee report on the situation in the municipality during the first 6 months of the year, the principal measures on which guidance will be concentrated during the last 6 months of the year, and the opinions expressed by the delegates.

Resolution

I

The report of the Municipal People's Committee is approved.

During the first 6 months of the year the cadres and people in the municipality overcame great difficulties in production and construction, gradually improved management, applied scientific-technical advances, developed production, carried out the People's Council elections well, strengthened the ward, district, subward, and village governmental administrations, strengthened national defense, and maintained order and security.

Industrial production and small industry production continued to increase, a number of key products increased, there was a good 5th month-spring harvest despite very severe weather conditions, and the building of roads, dikes, and jetties, and the dredging of rivers and lakes, were carried out well.

The Municipal People's Council enthusiastically commends those efforts on the part of the working class, the collective peasants, the scientific-technical cadres, the armed forces, and the laboring people of the city.

However, the plan norms for the first 6 months of the year were underfulfilled. Small industry and handicraft production attained only 40 percent of the annual plan norms, consumer goods and export goods were not strongly developed, the raising of hogs and poultry declined, capital construction was dispersed, there

were many roads in poor condition but few were repaired, market management was carried out slowly, traffic order and public order and sanitation were not yet good, and more difficulties were experienced in the lives of the cadres, civil servants, and some of the peasants. The Municipal People's Council requests the sectors and echelons to take positive steps to overcome the above situation.

II

During the last 6 months of 1984, with a spirit of bringing into play the tradition of heroic struggle in commemorating the 30th anniversary of the liberation of the capital, manifesting a spirit of revolutionary vigilance, and being prepared to smash all sabotage plots of the enemy, it is necessary to strive to fulfill the municipality's 1984 economic and social goals set by the Municipal People's Council at the beginning of the year. The Municipal People's Council admonishes the sectors and echelons to concentrate their guidance on fulfilling the following urgent missions:

1. Industry and small industry must develop at a greater rate; all efforts must be concentrated on increasing consumer goods and export goods, such as spare parts, electric fans, clocks, sewing machines, wash cloths, mosquito nets, wool rugs, lace items, rattan and bamboo items, artistic goods, briquette coal, earthenware and porcelain, bricks and tile, ice cream, ice, etc.; and the system of stabilized electricity supply must be ensured. By all means, it is necessary to provide, by means of economic alliances, the full utilization and processing of waste materials, and imports, materials and raw materials for industry and small industry, strengthen management, and economically and effectively use materials and fuel.

Industrial production must be reorganized in order to fully exploit the production capability. There must be a policy to encourage small industry and handicrafts and the socialist production relations in that sector must be strengthened and consolidated. The production bases must endeavor to increase the number of new products and improve product quality.

2. The areas around the city must endeavor to achieve a successful 10th month harvest, provide electricity to fight flooding and drought, implement the system of responsibility between the electricity and water conservancy sectors with regard to production results, positively guard against and eliminate insects and diseases, and endeavor to increase average rice productivity to 28 quintals per hectare. They must tie in the promotion of production with stockpiling and processing in order to resolve the between-seasons vegetable shortage. They must have a policy to encourage the raising of hogs and fish. They must make good use of the animal feed fund in the cooperatives and the central grain fund assigned to the municipality to rapidly restore poultry raising, encourage the growing of industrial crops and export crops, and ensure sufficient breeding stock and feed to expand industrial-style chicken raising by the families of workers and civil servants in the city. The winter crops, especially vegetables, white potatoes, garlic, etc., must be well tended.

They must closely guide the work of guarding against and fighting storms and floods.

They must perfect the product contracting-out mechanism, consolidate the weak cooperatives, survey and manage the land, and reorganize and increase the effectiveness of the state farms.

They must carry out well the plans to mobilize grain and purchase most of the commodity grain, agricultural products, and food products, the other agricultural products, and medicinal plants. The municipal sectors must sign economic contracts at an early date and provide production materials in advance.

3. Guidance must focus on building the key construction projects and the projects which are not yet truly essential and which we do not yet have sufficient conditions to construct must be resolutely delayed.

Attention must be paid to repairing roads and ensuring quality and the construction rate. Attention must be paid to repairing irrigation and drainage installations, to repairing houses and whitewashing or paint doors, and to implementing the plan to improve the electricity network.

We must positively provide employment for youths and develop additional youth forces to sift coal at Quang Ninh. The campaign for youths to participate in obligatory labor by building the soil improvement projects and developing the new economic zones must be expanded.

We must positively prepare conditions for the construction projects of the 1985 plan.

4. Distribution, circulation, exports and imports must undergo transformations in order to serve production, stabilize living conditions, and create sources of accumulation for the municipality. It is necessary to ensure the supplying of rationed goods to cadres, industrial workers, civil servants, handicraft workers, and people with economic relations with the state. In the immediate future it is necessary to improve the transportation and delivery of grain, organize the milling of rice in such a way as to ensure its regular supplying in accordance with standards, expand socialist commerce in all spheres, and strive to stabilize market prices. There must be strict discipline in the delivery of products, the sources of supply of goods must be concentrated in the state, socialist commerce must be expanded so that it can master the market, improve the commercial modes, expand the service network, and expand service activities, while at the same time transforming and managing private commerce and resolutely punish the speculators, blackmarketers, and producers of ersatz goods.

5. There must be a strong transformation in traffic order and safety and in public order and sanitation in the municipality. Deep, broad, and continuous propaganda and education among the people must be combined with the strengthening of inspection, trials, and punishment.

It is necessary to do a good job of fulfilling the mission of aiding the border in order to defeat the many-sided war of destruction of the Chinese reactionaries, fulfill the national defense production plan, carry out the

Cycle 2 troop recruitment well, and maintain political security and social order and safety.

6. The missions that have been set forth with regard to culture, general and specialized education, public health, physical education and sports, etc., must continue to be fulfilled and attention must be paid to doing a good job of preparing for the new academic year, strongly develop the sectors and echelons responsible for caring for and educating youths and teenagers. We must expand the mass culture movement to create a civilized way of life and new culture families, the planned parenthood movement, and the movement to clean up the city and prevent and fight summer diseases.

In order to victoriously fulfill the 1984 economic and social missions the sectors and echelons in the municipality must have specific, positive plans to organize and coordinate activities, bring into play the collective mastership right of the laboring people, build strong governmental apparatus from the municipal level down to the basic level, complete the decentralization of management, build the district, precinct, subward, and village echelons, assign cadres with sufficient ability to carry out the plans that have been developed, boldly improve management, and improve working methods to enable the sectors and echelons to deeply, appropriately, and promptly resolve the problems of the basic level. It is necessary to launch a seething, strong socialist emulation movement in each sector, at each echelon, and at the basic level, and to mobilize the broad masses to manifest a spirit of enthusiastically fulfilling plans.

The Municipal People's Council appeals for the working class, the collective peasant class, socialist intellectuals, the armed forces, the people's public security forces, and all categories of workers in the capital to exercise their collective mastership role, dynamically and creatively produce additional new products and new construction projects, respond strongly to the emulation movement to achieve accomplishments to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the liberation of the capital, and victoriously fulfill the 1984 plan.

Hanoi Municipal People's Council

5616

CS0: 4209/427

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

THUC URGES PROFESSIONALISM IN SECOND BOND RAISING CAMPAIGN

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Jun 84 p 1

/Article by Chu Tam Thuc, minister of finance/

/Text/ In spite of how little time was available for preparation and execution, the first campaign to mobilize the purchase of fatherland construction bonds has been successful to a marked degree, both economically and politically.

The policy of issuing bonds was received warmly by the various classes of the people. The drive was implemented quite well in many provinces and cities, and quite imaginative methods were used to launch the masses. In many wards, districts, neighborhoods, and villages, collections fulfilled and surpassed amounts predicted for the first campaign.

There were people who bought bonds high in cash value and paddy value in every province and city across the nation. Models appeared among the people, old and young and of every ethnic origin, religion, class, and sector--models of how to save spending money to buy bonds.

In a number of provinces, damaging effects of bad weather were surmounted to grow crops; people in districts and villages were motivated to buy bonds diligently. The weather had no direct affect on bond buying.

There were mountain provinces which, though directly engaged in combat and preparations for combat with the Chinese expansionists and tyrants, still extended the drive down to the lowest levels; minority compatriots there enthusiastically participated in the drive to purchase bonds, many purchasing bonds of high value in both cash and paddy.

Local accomplishments in promoting the purchase of fatherland construction bonds in the first campaign clearly revealed the patriotism and love of socialism of the various classes of people and ethnic minorities. At the same time, they demonstrated that the policy of issuing fatherland construction bonds was correct and was evidence of the organizational and guidance efforts of local party, government, and popular front organizations to implement the resolution of the Politburo, the regulation of the State Council, and the decree of the Council of Ministers on issuing fatherland construction bonds.

Of course, there were many shortcomings in the results achieved in the first campaign. We must look into them in order to take corrective action:

--Many provinces and cities with high potential had poor results in recording sales and collecting money and paddy, especially paddy.

--The drive to promote the purchase of bonds was not broad, nor deep, especially in reference to those with much money and paddy. Presently, every locality across the nation has circles, occupations, and large areas which have potential but have not yet been well mobilized. In a number of provinces and cities, less than 10 percent of the families in rural areas bought bonds, and areas of small industry and handicrafts, trade, and industry only achieved about 30 percent participation. Particularly noteworthy is that few bonds were purchased in areas with many agricultural products, large and medium merchant houses, handicrafts and small industry, transportation, and fishing cooperative members and persons in individual production enterprises, cadres, workers and officials with farms and ranches and supplemental incomes, and families with high incomes.

Many preliminary lessons can be derived from the accomplishments of the first issue of fatherland construction bonds--lessons which will be valuable for conducting the second drive well. The following lessons were learned:

1. Our people, whatever class they belong to and wherever they live, are full of patriotism and love of socialism and are ready to contribute money and work for the state in order to build and protect the fatherland. Issuing bonds is an activity with great political as well as economic significance. The challenge is, after the party and state have arrived at the right policy, to decide how to organize promotion work and achieve good results.

The experience gained in places where good results were achieved in the drive to promote the purchase of fatherland construction bonds was in organizing propaganda widely and in many animated and varied forms, appealing to the people's patriotism and love of socialism, giving each person a full awareness and understanding of the policy line on issuing bonds and of their responsibility toward the task of socialist industrialization and defense of the fatherland. In these places, they knew that regular use must be made of all propaganda media, such as the press, loudspeaker and radio broadcasts, and group discussions in each hamlet, urban quarter, cell, neighborhood, ward, district, province, and city. They organized house visits to persuade each family and person and to mobilize every organization and every circle--from teenagers, youth, women's and old people's organizations, mass organizations and labor unions, peasant associations, commerce and trade groups, and handicrafts cooperatives to cultural, educational training, and press agencies--making each person understand clearly and plan to participate in the propaganda effort according to his own capability and sphere of action. Limited effectiveness and success were experienced issuing bonds in places where only one form of broadcasting was used--a general appeal over speakers or radio and meetings--or where the task was relegated to the bonds drive committees at each level.

Purchasing our bonds is by nature voluntarily providing the state a loan toward the nation's industrialization. Many people are not yet familiar with the concept of mobilization through bonds, so propaganda is even more important, without considering the distorted views and destructive actions of the enemy against the policy on issuing bonds.

For those particular reasons, direct mobilization must be used to keep abreast of developments, provide prompt, detailed clarifications, and rectify incomplete, incorrect perceptions or distorted views and counteractions of the enemy and evil elements in order to block them in a timely manner.

Based on practice and results of individual mobilizations, use appropriate ways and means of persuasion each step along the way, stirring up patriotism and love of socialism so that people come forth voluntarily to buy fatherland construction bonds according to the income level of each circle, each person, and each family. Avoid generalized appeals and desultory, mediocre, and out-of-touch mobilization that does not get good results.

Propaganda must be thoroughgoing, continuous, and insistent; it must be repetitious and permeate many levels, from bottom to top, and must not be lukewarm. It must not be semicoercing, take the easy way out, or be (as sporadic and inconsequential as) rainshowers.

2. Increase the close leadership of party levels and direct guidance of people's committees at each level toward issuing bonds; consolidate and increase the organization and activities of bonds drive committees at each level, ensuring division of work and close cooperation among sectors and mass organizations in organizations in the bond promotion drive and in issuing bonds.

Experience in the first bond campaign taught that whenever there was close leadership from the party organization and direct guidance from the people's committee on a local level (province, city, district, ward, village, or neighborhood), good economic and political results were achieved in the effort to promote the purchase of bonds. Contrariwise, wherever party and local government levels relegated responsibilities to the promotion committee, limited success was achieved. To be successful, each local level must have ways and means of promoting the bond drives that are concrete and appropriate to the socioeconomic situation and circumstances of the particular locality, and must develop and closely coordinate each force and arrange and closely coordinate the task of issuing bonds and promoting the purchase of bonds with all other tasks of the total operational mission of each echelon of the party and government. No one is in closer touch with the socioeconomic situation of each locality than the local party organization and the people's committee, nor can anyone else, based on that close contact, determine the steps to take and ways to work and correctly resolve critical issues in the bonds drive, like at which circles to direct the drive, at which classes to direct it, and what types of bonds are appropriate. It was the experience in the recent first campaign that in a few local areas, due to failure to fully grasp this, responsibility for promoting the bonds drive was left with the local promotion committee, and work to issue bonds and promote the purchase of bonds was separated from other local tasks. The experience in many local areas where good results were

achieved in the bond drive promotion and issuing bonds was that party and government echelons there had adhered to planning and policy, provided close leadership and suggestions to the promotion committees regarding such matters as planning, progress, issues, goals, and key points of mobilization. They also kept in close touch with the developing situation, promptly giving advice on how to solve problems and clear up impasses in the course of the promotion drive. Many party and government organizations and people's committees included the guidance of work to issue bonds in their locality with the general guidance program of the party and government organizations and people's committee. The party organizations and people's committees must provide the effort, leadership and guidance at all levels in order to coordinate the issuing of bonds and bonds promotion work closely and effectively with other work. This should be done so that promoting the purchase of bonds with paddy is closely coordinated with agricultural tax collection and promoting the purchase of bonds with cash is coordinated with promoting savings and collecting of industry and trade taxes.

Applying lessons learned in the first campaign, we must streamline and strengthen the bonds mobilization committees in districts and wards, and especially on the basic level in neighborhoods and villages, and activities must be balanced and effective. Enough additional personnel must be provided to reach all the city residents, with representatives of all mass organizations and the sales sector and with a uniform system of action and plan of work and a clear division of work and responsibility. We must raise each person's sense of responsibility--toward the party echelons, the people's committee, and the mobilization committee, and toward one's own organization and sector--to get results with assigned work.

As for comrades representing the finance sector on the bonds promotion committee, they must use financial management and their financial management mechanisms to positively and aggressively help the mobilization committee formulate the plan and implementation measures for mobilizing and promoting the second bond drive and determine the key points, struggle goals, types of bonds to target for issue, and types of targets on which to concentrate. In the process, comrades representing the finance sector on mobilization committees at each level, in addition to going out and directly mobilizing, consolidating, and inspecting according to work assignments of the mobilization committee, should help the mobilization committee appraise the situation with results of efforts to promote and issue bonds in their own locality, promptly proposing problems to be solved to party committees, people's committees, and mobilization committees. Promoting and issuing bonds is at once the responsibility of the finance sector and an important aspect of its mission.

3. Prepare well, reorganize on time, organize tasks carefully, and create conditions necessary for issuing bonds.

It is important to the general outcome to organize tasks to promote bonds. From estimating income from bonds to predicting and distributing the amount of the various types of bonds and the amount of receipts, arranging cash collection counters and paddy collection points, and arranging for cadres to collect cash, collect paddy, write receipts, write bonds certificates, keep books, and deposit funds in the treasury all affect results in efforts to

promote and issue bonds. In a number of places, however, carelessness caused trouble for those buying bonds and wasted their time, somewhat adversely affecting their morale, loyalty, and trust in bonds.

Financial, banking, grain, and trade agencies should carefully prepare and restructure the organization and tasking of work to issue bonds, closely coordinating the planning program in a harmonized and synchronized fashion, from estimating with relative accuracy the capacity to issue bonds in order to predict how many of each bond to issue in the campaign to providing extra cadres to collect money and setting up extra paddy collection points. A number of problems should be concentrated on. People have not yet received all the certificates due from the first campaign. There is insufficient money in and not enough funds have been paid to the treasury. The number of cattle and agricultural products which the people have pledged to buy bonds has not been processed yet. Reorganize and expand the sale of bonds and collection of money and paddy in the second campaign. This will insure that the same number of certificates are sold as are pledged, and that the amount of money or paddy received equals the certificates sold. Moreover, this will increase the advantages for people who buy bonds, not allowing people to waste time waiting, and absolutely not letting people go home with the money and paddy they have brought with to buy bonds. The practice of payment in place (at the money collection counter) can be combined with the practice of using promotion teams and collecting money at the home of those buying bonds. Professionalism must be increased among cadres directly involved in the sale of bonds so that they can do all these things well and insure that the collection of money and paddy for bonds is audited closely and unambiguously, without error, so that those buying bonds have no problems.

The work attitudes of cadres with specific functions in the task of issuing bonds are also key to general results. The professional cadres do not simply perform professional duties, but are also the most immediate promoters of bonds purchasing. All professional cadres must show the greatest of respect and appreciation for anyone who pays money or paddy to buy bonds no matter how few they buy. Those who buy bonds should be attentively and warmly urged to do everything right to guarantee their future rights as owners of the bonds, and whatever they do not understand fully should be explained to them.

With full awareness of a great policy of the party and state, and with knowledge of how to organize, mobilize, and evoke patriotism from people, the second campaign to promote the purchase of fatherland construction bonds is certain to be a great success both economically and politically.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

NAM BO COUNTRYSIDE SEEN AS NEEDING MORE MARKETING COOPERATIVES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Jun 84 p 2

[Article by Do Tien Ngoc: "Developing Marketing Cooperatives in Nam Bo Provinces"]

[Text] In the task of socialist transformation in the countryside, along with agriculture being reformed and agricultural production cooperatives and groups being set up, peasants have an urgent need for marketing cooperatives to be established. The marketing cooperative is a collective economic organization that is set up voluntarily by peasants and provided with state aid to positively benefit the production and daily life of the people, respond to the needs of distribution and circulation, participate in market management, organize the operations of the large peasant market, and at the same time increase the capital accumulation of the collective. In addition to providing service, the marketing cooperative must, to fulfill its function, cooperate with the state-operated trade sector in managing the rural market.

In that spirit, over the past few years the provinces and cities of [former] Nam Bo have set up marketing cooperatives and they have begun to see results. By the end of the 1st quarter of 1984, Nam Bo provinces and cities had established 1,633 village and hamlet marketing cooperatives, and 88.5 percent of the villages and neighborhoods now have marketing cooperatives with millions of peasants participating. Provinces with some success in their efforts to establish marketing cooperatives were Minh Hai, with 238 cooperatives, Hau Giang, with 185, Binh Tre, with 158, Tien Giang, with 149, Long An, with 145, and Dong Nai, with 139. A number of provinces have basically established marketing cooperatives on the village scale; some have established them on the hamlet scale. Marketing cooperatives are led and guided by village party committees, party cells, and people's committees. Many villages concentrated on facilitating operations of cooperatives, so there were high-quality goods and cadres in many places, and they were able to exploit ready sources of funds to provide services and conduct business. For the most part, marketing cooperatives sell goods as agents for state-operated trade; a number of village cooperatives have gone on to purchase a number of standard items. In a number of places, arrangements have been made to purchase family economy products of members of the agricultural cooperative or group, and a number of key goods were supplied that support production and peasant life.

Nevertheless, marketing cooperatives are still poor in quality. They are only performing a sales role; they seldom do any purchasing. Cooperatives still generally operate on the village scale. Inventories are still small. Their effectiveness in the struggle against the unorganized market is still limited. In general, the marketing cooperative does not yet perform a viable service to state-operated business in enlarging the battlefield of socialist trade in the countryside.

Presently, the free market is still large in the countryside in Nam Bo, and the price of a number of items is still unstable--most important, industrial goods are still not comparable to a number of agricultural goods and food, which influences production, a number of families pursuing small-scale vending, which impairs efforts to draw peasants into collective life.

This indicates that developing marketing cooperatives and credit cooperatives, along with reforming agriculture, is critically needed in Nam Bo now. Thousands of hamlets, hundreds of villages, and dozens of districts, cities, and towns have completed agricultural reform. These are the places most favorable for establishing marketing cooperatives widely and quickly.

Local party and government levels--most directly in districts and villages--must provide attentive leadership and guidance to marketing cooperatives, especially in the areas of policy and organizing inspections to ensure that cooperatives develop along the right lines.

Good, honest members of the party and the masses who have a good attitude toward service must be selected and trained to be managers and serve on the management boards.

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CSO: 4209/390

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

MORE SETTLERS SENT FROM HANOI TO NEW ECONOMIC ZONES

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 21 Jul 84 p 1

[Unattributed article: "During First 6 Months New Economic Zone Sector Sends As Many People As in All of 1983"]

[Text] As of 15 June 1984 the new economic zone sector had transferred 633 households totalling 2,414 people (including 1,243 workers) to the new economic zones in our province and in the northern provinces, and to the Lam Dong new economic zone. The people sent to Lam Dong alone included 501 households, 1,855 people, and 970 workers.

Those were the largest numbers of people ever sent. The number sent during the first 6 months equalled the number sent in all of 1983 and quality was ensured. During the past 6 months, in some places the people have been concentrated in a single hamlet, such as Trung Chau village (Dan Phuong), and in places with good standards of living, such as Phu Dong village (Gia Lam), people still volunteered to go.

With regard to the work of clearing wasteland for production and sending people from the municipality, 63 households with 246 people and 121 workers have been sent to the Thuy An (Ba Vi) and Co Dong (Son Tay City) locations. Nearly 60 hectares were cleared, 34 hectares were brought into production (10 hectares of peanuts, 14 hectares of manioc, 5 hectares of pineapples, 5 hectares of sweet potatoes, and 8 hectares of industrial crops, and 33,000 sandalwood, "mother of pearl," and black quassia trees were planted.

Eleven wards, districts, and cities set up new economic zone funds. In general, the new economic zone funds helped the localities do many things, and especially helped support people when they left. During the past 6 months those 11 units placed 197,984 kg of paddy and 1,855 dong in new economic funds.

Building on the results of the first 6 months of the year, the new economic zone sector is endeavoring to fulfill the 1984 plan norms, while at the same time positively preparing to fulfill the 1985 plan with even higher quality.

Specifically, between now and the end of the year it will complete the transfer of 200 households, with 1,000 people and 400 workers, to the Lam Dong new economic zone and 140 households, with 700 people and 280 workers, to Thuy An and Co Dong. It will continue to promote the wasteland clearing movement in two new economic points in the province and increase the rice-growing area in order to advance to becoming self-sufficient in grain.

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CSO: 4209/427

STORES CRITICIZED FOR KEROSENE SELLING METHOD

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 12 Jul 84 p 4

[A Story a Day column by Nguoi Xay Dung (Builder): "Kerosene Today"]

[Text] Nowadays the situation of the supplying and issuing of cooking fuel, especially kerosene, is tense. This newspaper has received many letters on that subject. The readers have very correctly identified the principal reasons for the kerosene shortage: it must be imported with foreign exchange, difficulties have been encountered in transportation, and there is a shortage of the other fuels. In view of that difficult situation, a number of kerosene stands have made all-out efforts to serve customers. For example, the Nam Dong kerosene stand sells kerosene as soon as it arrives. On 10 July that stand began to sell kerosene at 0600 hours. At 1900 it still had nearly 100 containers of kerosene arranged in wavy rows. Sympathizing with the hardships of the people, the stand sold kerosene until the last customer was taken care of. There have also occurred instances of the "hasty" ladling and dipping of kerosene, with the result that customers complain and the stands must make up the difference.

But not every kerosene stand is like that. According to readers, the Ba Trieu intersection, Nguyen Dinh Chieu, Kim Lien, and Giang Vo kerosene stands still displease the customers, who must stand in line and are burdened with worry that they will not be able to buy any kerosene, and blackmarketing is still quite prevalent and has not been eliminated. Some places not only sell kerosene at cutthroat prices but sell places in line at high prices. Everyone is aware of the difficulty regarding kerosene. If such stores continue to sell kerosene in such a manner the difficulty will become even greater.

Thus I recommend that:

-- When there is kerosene the fuel corporation must urgently distribute it uniformly to the selling locations, and clearly announce the days, hours, and time limits for selling it. The stands must increase the number of clerks, remain open additional days and hours, and sell the kerosene as soon as it is received, as does the Nam Dong stand. Now more than ever, in view of the difficult situation the state commercial personnel must improve the quality of their service. The Song Hong kerosene-measuring machines that are still in good working order must be used to measure kerosene for customers.

-- The workers' inspection teams in the city must step up their activities and pay attention to the present kerosene situation in order to help the commercial sector do a good job of fulfilling its function and protect the legitimate rights of the consumer.

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

READER COMPLAINS ABOUT SELLING OF INSTANT NOODLES

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 14 Jul 84 p 3

[Customers' Opinions column: "Distribution Must Be Rational"]

[Text] The "instant noodles" produced by the Grain Service have long been popular among the people. In the past they were usually sold freely in store. Recently one occasionally sees them, but they are sold not in the ordinary manner but are "sold to organs." That policy was not officially announced but was learned from women who sold the noodles. Only an investigation will show whether or not they are still being sold to organs. Often, when the stores have sold out there are people selling them outside the stores at prices 1.5 to 2 times greater than the original price.

Although that product is not really delicious it is very convenient to serve as a snack, and many families need it. If personnel are limited, in order to avoid speculation it would be good to sell them to workers and civil servants through collectives, but their sale should be clearly announced and they should be sold in certain amounts and in an orderly manner. It should not be a case of every man for himself, or of some places having them while others do not. I recommend that the grain bureaus pay attention to the problem and not neglect it because the price of the product is high and it is not essential for them it will not reach the consumers.

Ngoc Chi
(Ba Dinh Ward)

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BEER DISTRIBUTION METHODS IN HANOI CRITICIZED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 15 Jul 84 p 2

[Article by "H.T.": "Concerning a Glass of Draft Beer"]

[Text] Draft beer is a refreshment that is appealing in summer. It is still posing many difficulties which the consumers and responsible organs cannot neglect. Thus during the last 5 days of June eight municipal-level organs, including the Scientific-Technical Committee, the Trade Union Federation, the Market Management Section, the Economic Police Bureau, the Epidemic Prevention Sanitation Station, the Restaurant Service, the Brewery, and the Whiskey-Beer Corporation carried out an inspection regarding the quantity and quality of draft beer in nine restaurants: Van Ho, Ngo Quyen, Giang Vo, Nguyen Bieu, Kim Ma, Co Hang Bai, Bodega, 35 Trang Tien, Hanoi Railroad Station No 1, and the Phung Hung beer stand.

The results of the inspection showed that:

-- Almost none of the equipment used in receiving and selling beer had been authorized for production and state measurement, which resulted in the inaccurate delivery and retail selling of beer and harmed the public funds and the consumer.

-- Almost none of those stores attained the standards regarding color, taste, clarity, etc. By the time it reached the consumers the beer was discolored, foamed little, was bitter and opaque, and there was much residue. According to an inspection by the Anti-Epidemic Sanitation Station, the quality of beer declined by between 30 and 40 percent (in some places it declined by 50 percent and at the Van Ho and Giang Vo restaurants it declined by 90 percent). Most of the equipment used to receive or store beer failed to meet sanitation standards. For that reason, in many restaurants the beer became excessively contaminated.

Investigatory data regarding measurement showed that the 1,205-liter tanks were short by 45 liters, the 3,500-liter type was short by 60 liters, and the 51-liter barrels were short by an average of 3.5 liters. In mid-May the Municipal Scientific-Technical Committee informed the Brewery of the shortages and recommended that it recalculate the capacities of the various kinds of beer containers. The brewery did not carry out that recommendation but only stated that it had destroyed those containers! On 6 June 1984 the Standards,

Measurements and Quality General Department decided that beer tanks the design and production of which were not approved could not be circulated. But in view of the fact that it was necessary to wait for the production bases to prepare for the production of such containers, the inspection verified the capacities of six types of tanks being circulated by the brewery. In the future the brewery would have to strictly observe the measurement regulations promulgated by the state. But the brewery installed three additional vertical tanks at the Phu Gia, Co Tan, and Nguyen Sieu restaurants without seeking permission, which created additional complications for delivering beer to the restaurants and violated the rights of the consumers.

The responsible organs have been informed about the above situation. The Municipal Scientific-Technical Committee recommended that the brewery, the restaurant service sector, and the Whiskey-Beer Corporation not be allowed to circulate and use beer containers the measurements of which had not been verified, and that the most active steps be taken to ensure sanitation in order to protect the health of consumers.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

METHOD OF SELLING KEROSENE CRITICIZED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 21 Jul 84 p 3

[Article by "P.V.": "Lessons Must Be Learned About Selling Kerosene"]

[Text] According to the Cooking Fuel Corporation, since 12 July a considerable quantity of kerosene has been received, between 200 and 300 tons a day. On Sunday, 15 July, alone 471 tons were received.

Because kerosene has arrived regularly and the quantity has been quite large, the situation at the selling points has become less tense. Even so, the days of the kerosene crisis still makes a deep impression on most of the purchasers.

The period of difficulty in the distribution of kerosene was also a period in which the newspaper's editorial board received many letters from readers about the selling of kerosene.

A customer who purchased kerosene at the Nguyen Dinh Chieu store wrote, "On 2 July the cooking fuel store on Nguyen Dinh Chieu Street had kerosene to sell. Large numbers of people with ration coupons for May, June, and July came from many places to buy kerosene. The legitimate customers formed an orderly line, but because of the excessively arbitrary selling methods of the clerks, the area in front of the store was truly chaotic. Dozens of blackmarketers holding booklets of ration coupons jostled and argued with the consumers in competing to purchase kerosene. After one of them made a purchase another would sneak in. They purchased kerosene several times, each time purchasing tens of liters. Meanwhile, inside the store the personnel served their relatives and friends. The customers waiting in line could not move up. A disabled veteran was sixth in the priority line but had to wait more than an hour to buy kerosene. Many of the customers suggested that each person be allowed to buy kerosene only once, but the clerks ignored them. One person went to the Le Dai Hanh public security post to seek help in maintaining order, but no public security personnel arrived until 1700."

Reader "Tr. V. H." (Truong Dinh subward) wrote, "When kerosene was arriving 'drop by drop' there were many people purchasing kerosene with May and June ration coupons in addition to those purchasing the July allotments, so at nearly all of the kerosene stores there were long lines, pushing, and shoving, a loss of public order, etc."

A rather large number of questions about the "reciprocal" relationship between negative state commercial personnel and the kerosene blackmarketers have been raised.

"Y," who also lives in Truong Dinh Subward, commented on the kerosene-selling situation at the Mai Huong store as follows:

"One week the store had no kerosene to sell but the blackmarketers around the store had kerosene to sell to anyone who needed to buy it at a price of between 16 and 20 dong per liter. On 9 July the store received a shipment of kerosene. Many people got in line but many of them could not buy any kerosene, while the blackmarketers sneaked into the store and easily bought kerosene."

Another reader commented on the kerosene-selling situation at the Gam Cau store and gave the names and addresses of kerosene blackmarketers on Nguyen Thiep Street.

In fact, the blackmarketers have for a long time operated almost openly at the stalls. The more scarce kerosene is the more active they are. A document recently made public, the Cooking Fuel Corporation pointed out that among the many stipulations regarding management principles and the service attitude of the state commercial personnel of the kerosene-selling tears there is a regulation strictly forbidding state commercial personnel from having relations with blackmarketers.

The inspection cadres at all levels have much actual knowledge, and have made accurate conclusions, regarding the true nature and degree of the relationship between the kerosene sellers and the blackmarketers. There have been cases of the state personnel being influenced by the threats of the blackmarketers, but there have also been a rather large number of instances of personnel making that excuse to explain their deficiency of colluding with the blackmarketers.

During the first quarter of this year a workers' inspection team discovered that state commercial employee at the Tam Da store had 42 clipped ration coupons. Before that deficiency could be dealt with "O" committed a second offense by attempting to bribe the inspection cadres with 1,000 dong. As a result, the corporation's discipline council discharged "O."

Most recently, on 12 July, the corporation's discipline council considered the case of state commercial employees Vuong Thi Oanh and Luu Thi Thuc of the Thi Sach stand, who mixed water with the kerosene sold to the people.

According to the readers' letters, the situation of undermeasuring is very widespread. We met with a number of commercial cadres, including cadres of the Cooking Fuel Corporation. Even those cadres complained of "never receiving the full amounts."

To protect the rights of the customers the Cooking Fuel Corporation issued a document stipulating that when a stall is caught undermeasuring the shortfall that has been discovered will be used as the basis for calculating the total shortfall during the offending shift in order to determine the amount of the monetary fine. When it was found that the P. H. stall had committed a

violation that measure was applied and it was fined nearly 1,000 dong. But in general there appears that a considerable number of kerosene sellers still ignore that document.

Based on the opinions of many readers we recommend that:

1. When it is necessary to extend the deadline of kerosene ration coupons an announcement must be made early and not at the last minute, to prevent blackmarketers from taking advantage by buying at low prices the coupons of people who are unable to buy kerosene, and thus making easy profits.
2. The state commercial personnel must be positively educated to set a good example in serving customers. Those who commit violations must be dealt with appropriately.
3. All-out efforts must be made to overcome all difficulties regarding facilities in order to implement fully and universally the selling of kerosene by machine. That essentially eliminates undermeasurement.
4. When kerosene is scarce order must be maintained at places where it is sold. The managing corporation and the cooking fuel stores must seek the support of the local public security forces and governmental administration in implementing that task.
5. The blackmarket dealers at the kerosene stores are known to the security organs and local governmental administrations. Resolute steps must be taken to stop their activities, especially when kerosene is scarce, to ensure the rights of the consumers and maintain general order.

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AGRICULTURE

BETTER MANAGEMENT OF SHRIMP RESOURCES URGED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Jun84 p 1

/Editorial: "Rapidly Stabilize and Develop Sources of Marine Products for Export"/

/Text/ The income from exports of marine products has grown over each of the past few years. Shrimp is the most important marine product exported. All coastal and Cuu Long River delta provinces have organized export shrimp nurseries and conduct shrimping operations. The volume of shrimp caught or raised in nurseries in 1983 was twice that of 1981. This year's production plan for shrimp has higher goals than last year's, yet many localities are trying to complete it early and to exceed goals. Increasing the production volume of export shrimp gives the marine products sector substantial foreign currency with which to import fuel and specialized materials for restoring and developing the various occupations. It also provided installations the means to repair and build more boats and equipment, and provides them more fuel, which allows them to be out to sea continuously, and ice processing enterprises have resources and materials to operate regularly.

Efforts are being made in many localities to expand the shrimp-culture area. Minh Hai Province has increased it to ten times what it was. Forms of combining or alternating shrimp culture with raising rice, making salt, and saltwater flooding afforestation are being used in many localities with good results. A number of provinces produced tens of thousands of tons of shrimp. By rapidly increasing the volume of shrimp for export, the marine products sector in many localities not only balanced production and solve funding problems, but also had favorable influence on other production sectors.

Shrimp has become a valuable product, but sources of shrimp tend to be unstable. Although the production volume of shrimp has increased, only 10 percent of it is from shrimp nurseries. The shrimp culture area in a few provinces could be expanded to tens of thousands of hectares, but the area presently used to raise shrimp nationwide is only 25 percent of what could be used. Results obtained with shrimp culture fall short of capabilities, yet shrimping is being done without organization. Large shrimp beds are being exploited by large numbers of boats and types of shrimping operations without regard for the size of the shrimp or whether they are bearing eggs or entering the spawning season. Disorganized shrimping and failure to develop shrimp culture extensively are causing sources of shrimp to rapidly diminish and have created instability in a natural resource for export and domestic consumption.

To balance and develop production for many years to come, the marine products sector should increase the income it derives from exports to five times what it is today, and a large source of export materials, shrimp, must be stabilized and developed. There must be regulations for raising, exploiting, and protecting sources of shrimp for each region. The most urgent task for the immediate future is basic investigation. The question of organizing shrimping and protecting sources must be proposed early, and effective methods of implementing these things are necessary. Places with big reserves should closely organize exploitation operations, following regulations regarding areas, periods, and proper equipment and insuring that shrimp reproduce and grow.

Shrimp culture must be considered more important, so that stable sources are provided and higher quality is attained with export products. This is a way to get capital and materials and increase income from exports. Localities with good conditions for culturing shrimp must invest in many ways, including labor, materials, money, and techniques, and persuade agencies, state-operated enterprises, collectives, and families to raise shrimp in order to rapidly expand the area and potential for raising shrimp. In places where brackish-water shrimp or blue lobsters are raised, culture areas should be concentrated to raise shrimp in bulk for export.

Shrimp is a scarce resource of our country, an important and long-term export item. Stabilizing and developing this resource is a great task for the marine products sector and all localities.

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CSO: 4209/390

AGRICULTURE

NUMBERS OF FAMILY-OWNED CATTLE INCREASE

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Jun 84 p 3

[Article: "Population of Family-Owned Cattle Increased 15 Percent Yearly"]

[Text] At present, the nation has more than 4,253,000 head of cattle, or 14 percent more than in 1980. As for beef cattle, there were only 1,664,000 head in 1980; now, there are 2,247,000, an increase of 35 percent. Family-owned cattle represents nearly 70 percent of the total.

This proved that in recent years, especially after the state has proposed and supported the raising of cattle, the cattle population has increased at a yearly average rate of 5 percent for cattle in general, 12 percent for beef cattle and 15 percent for family-owned cattle, not including an average of 70,000 head killed yearly by shortage of feed supplies, diseases and epidemics.

Encouraged by favorable conditions and support provided by the state and authorities of all echelons, more and more families started raising cattle. In 1980, there were only 650,000 head of family-owned cattle, or 40 percent of the total bovine population. Now there are 1.51 million or 70 percent of total bovine population. In the northern delta region where the population density was heavy, the peasants managed to raise cattle in areas adjoining collective or state-owned farms. The number of family-owned cattle in this area has also clearly increased. In Ha Nam Ninh, the number of family-owned cattle represented 80 percent of the total 38,000 head of cattle with an average annual increase of 30 percent over the last three years.

In the provinces along the Central Coast and of the southern delta region, many families raised 2 to 10 head of cattle. In Nghia Binh where the bovine population of 281,000 is the largest of the nation, the family-owned cattle represented 45 percent.

In addition to means of support like loans, state-organized animal fairs and reserve pastures, several provinces and cities also provided advanced raising techniques. These localities have set up material and technical installations, like breeding stations where semen from bulls of a choice breed was distributed to owners of cows that were in heat for artificial insemination.

In recent years, not only has the number of cattle increased, but the quality of their breed has also improved. In fact, 15 percent of the total bovine population are cross-bred and 40 percent are draft cattle.

AGRICULTURE

LAND REDISTRIBUTION IN HAU GIANG PROVINCE LAUDED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Jun 84 p 3

[Article by Dang Xuan Mai: "Hau Giang Province Successfully Carried Out Its Land Redistribution Program"]

[Text] Surveys conducted after the liberation indicated that of the province's total households, nearly 22 percent belonged to category two, i.e. those of agricultural laborers who have none or little arable land; yet they acquired only 9.8 percent of it while a little more than 12 percent of the households belonged to categories four or five, which are those of rich, bourgeois and middle peasants, yet they occupied nearly 20 percent of farmland. The result was that 40 percent of the peasants at that time had no or not enough arable land.

Therefore, right after the liberation, one of Hau Giang's most pressing preoccupation was to strive to wipe out any forms of exploitation of man by man enjoyed by the landlords, rich and bourgeois peasants, and deny them of their right of ownership. Concurrently, the province started a land redistribution [program] among the working peasants on the principle of "mutually sharing of each other's clothing and food" so as to reduce the middle peasants' holdings to an acceptable level. And with the promulgation of Directives 43 and 57 of the Party Political Bureau and Directives 28 and 93 of the Party Secretariat concerning land redistribution and agricultural reform, Hau Giang regarded its program as primordial and permanent to which all efforts of all echelons of the party and administration should be devoted.

Confusion and shortcomings did occur at first, but after years of continuous efforts dedicated to the implementation of land reform and to the building of the cooperative movements, Hau Giang has in fact gathered very encouraging results.

Up to the end of the first quarter of 1984, 59,888 hectares of land were redistributed to 59,620 households that did not have any or enough arable land. Thus, the equal and equitable right of ownership of the working peasants was acknowledged and of the province's 210 villages, 127 have completed the land redistribution program. This did not include 20,000 hectares of land confiscated or requisitioned from the villainous

puppets and landlords and from the bourgeois peasants. This land was put into production at seven collective farms within the province, districts and, state-operated stations.

According to the provincial authority and agriculture department, Hau Giang, when compared to other provinces of the Mekong delta, has basically completed the land redistribution program ahead of time and the results are rather convincing. However, the province keeps helping some bases where deficiency was reported improve themselves to be able to complete the land redistribution program definitely by the end of the second quarter of 1984. This help was offered so as to lay ground for the collective production movements to develop with active and solid steps.

In the process of completing the land redistribution, the most precious lesson Hau Giang learned was the unanimous commitment manifested by both the party and people, commitment which proved that the land redistribution program was truly a complex and difficult class struggle designed to rase all forms of exploitation of man by man and shape up new production relationships at the bases.

Thanks to the specific and frequent directives issued by the Provincial Executive Committee, the party organization and local authorities were able to conduct meetings to study out the guidelines for a successful implementation of the program. It was recognized that the invincible strength of the organizations at the bases, the need to extend the right of ownership of the working peasants, the strong patriotism and solidarity of the working peasants, and the faithfulness of cadres and authorities in the project were the major factors for a successful investigation and implementation of the land redistribution program and that they thus must be mobilized.

Before starting the land redistribution, Hau Giang Province conducted an extensive two-sided investigation to be able to determine the exact number of households that held little or no arable land and those that had more than the allowable quota. Following the investigation, it looked for a way to encourage the latter to participate in an equitable redistribution of land without provoking any passive attitude on their party.

Any situation that could make the peasants uneasy or harm their solidarity had to be avoided through education and mobilization of the middle and privileged peasants in order to encourage them to volunteer to share their surplus with those who needed it. Concurrently, local authorities were ordered to complete, for the convenience of both the givers and receivers, the land redistribution program before the start of the new season. On the other hand, Hau Giang Province has gradually and firmly linked the land distribution program with the implementation and consolidation of other forms of cooperative production at the bases. It is obvious that, encouraged by the success they obtained in land redistribution, the peasants were delightedly ready to take part in team and group production. Furthermore, their yield in the very first year was proved more profitable than what they had acquired individually.

One can say that, thanks to the successful implementation of the land redistribution program, the collective production movements in Hau Giang have been developed profitably with very encouraging results.

Until now, Hau Giang has set up, consolidated or exploited 3,859 new production groups and 15 cooperatives which absorbed 159,000 households of peasants, not including the already established 3,100 collective production teams which comprised 112,000 households of peasants who cultivated nearly 118,000 hectares of land. So far, 50 percent of the peasants have taken part in the collective production and acquired 45,8 percent of the arable land. Hau Giang, therefore, can expect to complete its goal in agricultural collective production by early 1985.

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AGRICULTURE

PROBLEMS OF FOOD PRODUCTS IN THIRD QUARTER DISCUSSED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 14 Jul 84 pp 3, 4

[Article by "Tr. Th.": "Food Products During the Third Quarter"]

[Text] Generally, every year July is a "busy" meat month. But this year that was not the case with regard to the food products (especially pork) situation. Normally there is a shortage of pork after Tet, but this year it was in plentiful supply and is scarce now.

Why? That question must be answered by the households raising livestock. At the beginning of this year difficulties were encountered with regard to animal feed. Some families went all-out to "hold on," but others, after making careful calculations, concluded that they not only would not make a profit but would suffer losses (there were a large number of such families), so they marketed a large number of hogs out of season. The number of hogs inside and outside the city declined noticeably, as was true in many provinces near Hanoi, for similar reasons.

The abnormal "oversupply" of pork at the beginning of the year eached alarming proportions and created uncertainty among the people responsible for commerce in food products. If they refused to buy the hogs the hog raisers would criticize them: "You only know us when you are encountering difficulties." But if the hogs were bought there would be no room to put them in refrigerated warehouses because the existing stocks (intended for consumption after Tet) had not been moved out and could not be processed into meat rolls or sausage, or rendered into lard, because of limited facilities and personnel. Therefore, in April the Food Products Corporation had to do something that was commercially unprofitable but necessary: to sell each cadre .5 kg of fresh pork at a low price in addition to the rationed amount.

Every year July is a month in which the food products sector must concentrate on receiving pork and spring duck, then on processing and selling the meat. In contrast, this year the receiving and processing personnel were in danger of becoming "unemployed" so they had to be sent all over the country to seek pork. Deputy director Sanh, from Nghia Binh, was sent to his home area to locate sources of meat. Deputy director Hoa was assigned the mission of being a "mobile representative" to the provinces north of Binh Tri Thien, with emphasis on water buffaloes and cattle. The most distant locations, Ho Chi Minh City and a number of provinces in the Mekong Delta, were the responsibility of comrade Hanh, a purchasing cadre.

In order to create favorable conditions for purchasing, the commercial sector set aside thousands of bicycles to exchange for water buffaloes and cattle. The bank was more generous with regard to money. It may be said that priority is being given to finding food products for Hanoi.

While focusing on the distant areas and the specific strengths of each area, the managing corporation has not neglected the on-the-spot sources. The large stores have been authorized to step up their buying and selling and are regarded as a source of support for the other forces.

Some 300 of the 500 tons dried fish contracted for from Nghia Binh were delivered to Hanoi. Fifty tons of the 200 tons of frozen pork contracted with Ho Chi Minh City are on their way. Some 200,000 of 1 million liters of fish sauce are being sent from Ho Chi Minh City by truck and train. From Kien Giang 700,000 of 1 million salted eggs have been sent to Hanoi. Furthermore, there are also being sent from the south a number of shipments which are not food products but are related to the creation of sources of food products: 3,000 tons of feed for the various kinds of livestock. The first 400 tons have arrived and the rest are being sent. The animal feed will be sent to the corporation's stock farms for use in raising or fattening hogs. Some will be used to exchange for hogs locally.

The purchasing of goods locally by the large stores (Dong Xuan and Hon, Mo, Buoi, Hang Da, and Thuong Dinh markets) has initially resulted in an average of 500,000 dong worth of the various kinds of food products being bought every day. The Dong Xuan food products store purchased 10 tons of dried fish (some were brought in from the south and some were brought in from the coastal areas by private individuals) and every day purchases and sells 500 duck eggs and 20 kg of silkworm cocoons.

Those results were significant but were only initial results and did not begin to meet the requirements. Between now and the end of the third quarter the way will be strewn with many thorns. The managing corporation is making all-out efforts, with the guidance of the municipality and the Service and the support of the Ministry. It is certain that the difficulties will gradually be overcome.

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BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Dương Đình Bá [ZUWONG DINHF BAS]

*Deputy Head of the CPV Municipal Committee International Relations Department, Ho Chi Minh City; on 28 June 84 he attended a gathering to mark the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the Kampuchea Revolutionary People's Party. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 29 Jun 84 p 1)

Nguyễn Công Ái [NGUYEENX COONG AIS]

*Chairman of the Municipal Planning Commission, Ho Chi Minh City; on 22 June 84 he attended the opening ceremonies of the 12th Municipal People's Council, 2nd Session. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 23 Jun 84 p 1)

Lê Thị Bạch [LEE THIJ BACHJ]

Deputy Secretary of the Trade Union Federation, Ho Chi Minh City; on 16 July 84 she attended ceremonies marking the 55th Anniversary of the founding of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 17 Jul 84 p 1)

Mai Văn Bảy [MAI VAWN BAYR]

*Member of the Standing Committee of the CPV Committee, Ho Chi Minh City;

*Secretary of the Trade Union Federation, Ho Chi Minh City; on 16 July 84 he attended ceremonies marking the 55th anniversary of the founding of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 17 Jul 84 p 1) [Note: another rendition of this individual's name is Mai Văn Bảy MAI VAWN BAAJR]

Nguyễn Văn Bình [NGUYEENX VAWN BINH] Archbishop [Roman Catholic]

On 12 July 84 he participated in a meeting of the Ho Chi Minh City Municipal Catholic Mobilization Committee to discuss activities of the past 3 months. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 14 Jul 84 p 1)

Lê Khắc Bình [LEE KHAWCS BINHF]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 23 June 84 his election to the cited position was reported. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 24 Jun 84 p 1)

Võ Thành Công [VOX THANH COONG]

Member of the CPV Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 16 July 84 he attended ceremonies marking the 55th anniversary of the founding of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 17 Jul 84 p 1)

Võ Văn Dân [VOX VAWN ZAAHF], Colonel

His article on the Cuu Long Corps appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 20 Jul 84 p 2)

Nguyễn Ngọc Dung [NGUYEENX NGOCJ ZUNG]

Deputy Secretary General of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; on 5 June 84 she was present at the graduation of a training class for cadres. (DAI DOAN KET 18 Jul 84 p 5)

Văn Tiến Dũng [VAWN TIEENS ZUNGX]

Member of the Political Bureau of the CPV; Minister of National Defense; on 11 July 84 he attended the departure of a SRV delegation leaving for Mongolia. (NHAN DAN 12 Jul 84 p 1)

Phạm Thế Duyệt [PHAMJ THEES ZUYEETS]

Vice President of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions; *Secretary General of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions; recently he attended a meeting dealing with the role of women cadres in trade unions. (NHAN DAN 17 Jul 84 p 1)

Nguyễn Xuân Đốc [NGUYEENX XUAAN DOS], *Colonel

His article on the "maritime Ho Chi Minh Trail" and its support of the Viet Cong in South Vietnam appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 17 Jul 84 p 2)

Phạm Văn Đồng [PHAMJ VAWN DOONGF]

Member of the Political Bureau of the CPV; Chairman of the Council of Ministers; on 11 July 84 he attended the departure of a SRV delegation leaving for Mongolia. (NHAN DAN 12 Jul 84 p 1)

Võ Nguyên Giáp [VOX NGUYEN GIAPS]

Member of the Central Committee of the CPV; Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers; on 11 July 84 he attended the departure of a SRV delegation leaving for Mongolia. (NHAN DAN 12 Jul 84 p 1)

Nguyễn Hữu [NGUYEENX HAAUJ]

*Deputy Chief of Cabinet of the People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 25 June 84 he attended a press conference held by a Vice Chairman of the People's Committee. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 26 Jun 84 p 1)

Vũ Thị Hồng [VUX THIJ HOONGF]

Member of the Central Committee of the CPV; *Vice Chairman of the Central Control Committee of the CPV; recently she attended a meeting dealing with the role of women cadres in trade unions. (NHAN DAN 17 Jul 84 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Huân [NGUYEENX VAWN HUAANS]

*Member of the People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 23 June 84 he was elected to the cited position. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 24 Jun 84 p 1)

Phan Văn Khai⁷ [PHAN VAWN KHAIR]

Alternate Member of the CPV Central Committee; *Deputy Secretary of the CPV Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 22 June 84 he attended the opening ceremonies of the 12th Municipal People's Council, 2nd Session. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 23 June 84 p 1)

Lê Khắc [LEE KHAWCS]

Minister of Foreign Trade; Chairman of the Vietnam Subcommittee of the Vietnam-Iraq Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation; on 16 July 84 he attended the presentation of credentials by the new Iraqi chargé-d'affaires. (NHAN DAN 17 Jul 84 p 1)

Trần Đăng Khoa [TRAANF DAWNG KHOA]

Deputy Secretary General of the Vietnam Democratic Party; he was present at a meeting on 30 June 84, marking the 40th anniversary of his party. (DAI DOAN KET 18 Jul 84 p 1)

Lê Kiêu¹ [LEE KIEEUF], *Lieutenant Colonel

*Director of National Defense Factory 33; he was mentioned in an article about consumer goods production at his factory. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 18 Jul 84 p 3)

Đào Trọng Kim [DAOF TRONGJ KIM] Deceased

Former Transportation and Public Works Minister of the PRG; former Deputy Director of the Water Conservancy Planning Institute, Ministry of Water Conservancy; born in Hanoi on 3 Jan 1897, he was in retirement at the time of his death on 6 July 84. (NHAN DAN 7 Jul 84 p 4)

Vũ Đình Liệu [VUX DINHF LIEEUF]

Member of the Central Committee of the CPV; Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers; *Chairman of the Vietnam Subcommittee of the Vietnam-Mongolia Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation; on 11 July 84 he attended the departure of a SRV delegation leaving for Mongolia. (NHAN DAN 12 Jul 84 p 1)

Ba Long [BA LONG]

Pseudonym used by Le Trong Tan in 1968. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 9 Jul 84 p 2)

Nguyễn Văn Luan [NGUYEENX VAWN LUAAN]

*Member of the People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 23 June 84 his election to the cited position was reported. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 24 Jun 84 p 1)

Tiểu Văn Mãn [TIEEU VAWN MAANX], Colonel

Of the Political Department, Tay Nguyen Corps; his visit to a front line unit is described in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 23 Jul 84 p 2)

Nguyễn Quang Minh [NGUYEENX QUANG MINH], deceased

Born in 1919 at Phu Nghia Village, Loc Ha Canton, My Loc District, Nam Dinh Province. He participated in the 1935 revolution and joined the CPV in 1937. He was former Head of the Forces Security Section and Head of the Inspection Section of the Public Security Party Committee, Ho Chi Minh City. He was in retirement when, as the result of an illness, he died on 24 June 84 at the Thong Nhat Hospital, Ho Chi Minh City. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 26 Jun 84 p 4)

Nguyễn Vĩnh Mỹ [NGUYEENX VINHX MYX]

*Deputy Chief Justice of the Ho Chi Minh City Municipal People's Court; on 23 June 84 he was elected to the cited position. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 24 Jun 84 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Nam [NGUYEENX VAWN NAM]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 23 June 84 his election to the cited position was reported. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 24 Jun 84 p 1)

Phạm Văn Năm [PHAMJ VAWN NAANX], Bishop Adjutant

On 12 July 84 he participated in a meeting of the Ho Chi Minh City Municipal Catholic Mobilization Committee to discuss activities of the past 6 months. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 14 Jul 84 p 1)

Lê Thanh Nghị [LEE THANG NGHII]

Vice Chairman of the Council of State; Secretary General of the Council of State; on 11 July 84 he attended the departure of a SRV delegation leaving for Mongolia. (NHAN DAN 12 Jul 84 p 1)

Lưu Thanh Nhã [LUU THANH NHAX], deceased

He was born on 19 August 1936. Standing Vice Chairman of the Ho Chi Minh City Municipal Capital Construction Committee; Vice President of the Vietnam Association of Architects; member of the Executive Committee of the Vietnam Arts and Letters Federation; Chairman of the Ho Chi Minh City Architects Association; former Deputy Head of the Planning Institute, Ministry of Light Industry; former Deputy Chief of Cabinet of the Ministry of Light Industry; member of the CPV: he died while on duty on 14 Jul 84. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 17 Jul 84 p 4)

Nguyễn Thị Nhung [NGUYEENX THII NHUNG]

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Women's Union; on 11 July 84 she attended the departure of a SRV delegation leaving for Mongolia. (NHAN DAN 12 Jul 84 p 1)

Hồ Ngọc Nhuông [HOOF NGOCJ NHUWOWNGF]

*Vice Chairman of the State Planning Commission; on 19 June 84 he attended a food products conference in Ho Chi Minh City. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 21 Jun 84 p 1)

Huỳnh Văn Niêm [HUYNHF VAWN NIEEMF]

*Deputy Secretary of the CPV Committee, Tien Giang Province; on 5 June 84 he was present at the graduation of a training class for cadres. (DAI DOAN KET 18 Jul 84 p 5)

Lê Văn Ốc [LEE VAWN OOC], Colonel

On 3-5 July 84 he represented the Military Medicine Council, Ministry of National Defense at a conference to discuss the accomplishments of military medicine on the B.2 Front [Nam Bo] during the period 1954-75. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 7 Jul 84 p 1)

Trần Văn Phú [TRAANF VAWN PHUS] aka Trần Mân [TRAANF MAAN]

*Member of the People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 23 June 84 his election to the cited position was reported. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 24 Jun 84 p 1)

Đào Văn Quang [DAOF VAWN QUANG] aka Đào Hải Long [DAOF HAIR LONG], deceased

Born on 3 January 1914 at Tan Chang Village, Can Duoc District, Long An Province; member of the CPV; former Deputy Commander, 310th Regiment; Director of

the River and Maritime Transportation State Enterprise; former Deputy Chief of the Maritime Transportation Department, Ministry of Communications and Transportation; Ambassador of the former Provisional Government of the Republic of South Vietnam to the GDR; Specialist 6th Class in the Ho Chi Minh City Private Commercial and Industrial Business and Enterprise Transformation Department; he was in retirement, residing in the 5th Precinct, Ho Chi Minh City at the time of his death. He died on 8 July 84 at the Thong Nhat Hospital, Ho Chi Minh City. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 11 Jul 84 p 4)

Cao Sĩ Quốc [CAO SIX QUOOC], *Major General

*Deputy Chief of the Rear Services General Department; on 3-5 July 84 he attended a conference to discuss the accomplishments of military medicine on the B.2 Front [Nam Bo] during the period 1954-75. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 7 Jul 84 p 1) [Note: May be one and the same as Nguyễn Sỹ Quốc NGUYEENX XX SYX QUOOC]

[Phạm?] Hồng Sơn [PHAMJ HOONGF SOWN], Major General

His article "The Pac Bo Corps Through 5 Years of Growth and Development" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 16 Jul 84 p 2)

Nguyễn Cơ Thạch [NGUYEENX COW THACHJ]

Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the CPV; Minister of Foreign Affairs; he was the member of a SRV delegation that on 11 July 84 left on a visit to Mongolia. (NHAN DAN 12 Jul 84 p 1)

Nguyễn Hữu Thọ [NGUYEENX HUWUX THOJ]

Vice Chairman of the Council of State; Chairman of the National Assembly; on 11 July 84 he attended the departure of a SRV delegation leaving for Mongolia. (NHAN DAN 12 Jul 84 p 1)

Nguyễn Minh Thông [NGUYEENX MINH THOONG]

*Vice Minister of the Ministry of Food Industry; on 19 June 84 he participated in a food products conference in Ho Chi Minh City. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 21 Jun 84 p 1)

Đoàn Thuận [DOANF THUAANH], *Colonel

His article about the Anti-aircraft Artillery Officers School appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 18 Jul 84 p 2)

Lê Thế Thuởng [LEE THEES THUWOWNGR]

Deputy Head of the Culture and Information Service, Ho Chi Minh City; on 24 June 84 he attended a showing of Polish films. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 27 Jun 84 p 1)

Nguyễn Hữu Trí [NGUYEENX HUWUS TRIS], *Colonel

*Standing Member of the Military Service Council, Ho Chi Minh City; his article on military inductions appeared in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 18 Jul 84 p 1)

Lê Văn Triết [LEE VAWN TRIETS]

*Standing Member of the CPV Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; *Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 16 July 84 he rendered a report on his visit to the Northern battle front. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 17 Jul 84 p 1)

Lê Công Trung [LEE COONG TRUNG]

Member of the Standing Committee of the CPV Committee, Ho Chi Minh City, on 16 June 84 he attended a conference on training for party members. (SAIGON GIAI PHONG 17 Jun 84 p 1)

Nghiêm Xuân Yêm [NGHIEEM XUAAN YEEM]

Vice Chairman of the National Assembly; on 11 July 84 he attended the departure of a SRV delegation leaving for Mongolia. (NHAN DAN 12 Jul 84 p 1)

Nguyễn Thị Yến [NGUYEENX THIJ YEENS]

Alternate Member of the CPV Central Committee; Vice Minister of the Ministry of Food Industry; on 19 June 84 she participated in a food products conference in Ho Chi Minh City. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 21 Jun 84 p 1)

CSO: 4209/444

CHRONOLOGY

HANOI'S CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS FROM 16 MAY-15 JUNE 1984

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English Jul 84 p 32

[Text]

(16 May — 15 June)

MAY

15. At the invitation of the Vietnamese Ministry of Light Industry, a Kampuchean delegation of the Industry Ministry pays a friendship visit to Vietnam and holds talks on economic and technological cooperation between the two countries in consumer goods production.

21. A delegation of the Office of the Kampuchean State Council ends its visit to Vietnam.

21 — 28. A Lao delegation of the Ministry of Construction visits Vietnam and holds working sessions with Vietnam's Ministry of Construction.

22. A delegation of the Vietnam Committee for Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity leaves Hanoi to attend the Sixth Congress of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization (AAPSO).

22 May — 7 June. A Vietnamese military delegation, headed by General Van Tien Dung, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and Minister of National Defence, pays an official friendship visit to Czechoslovakia, Poland and Hungary.

25. VNA: A delegation of the Iraq — Vietnam Friendship Association pays a visit to Vietnam.

— The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam sends a message of congratulation to the 7th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin.

— Founding of the Vietnam — Nicaragua Friendship Association, with Tran Vy, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and Chairman of the Hanoi People's Committee, as its President.

26. Pham Van Dong, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, sends a message of congratulation to the 6th Congress of AAPSO.

— VNA: Discovery of oil in Vietnam's continental shelf.

27. Vietnam is elected Vice-Chairman of the Presidium of the Sixth Congress of AAPSO.

29. A Vietnamese delegation, led by Le Quang Dao, Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, attends the conference of secretaries of the Central Committees of Communist and Workers' Parties of Socialist Countries.

30 May — 2 June. A French delegation of the Ministry of Transport, headed by Minister Charles Fiterman, pays a friendship visit to Vietnam and discusses the promotion of cooperation in transport and communications between the two countries.

JUNE

1. Opening in Phnom Penh of the first conference on foreign trade cooperation between the three Indochinese countries: Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

— Sweden gives a non-refundable aid worth 365 million **kronor** (equivalent to 45 million US dollars) to Vietnam in the 1984—85 financial year.

1 — 8. At the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, a delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam, led by Dao Duy Tung, member of the Party Central Committee and head of the Commission for Propaganda and Training, pays a visit to Hungary.

2. A spokesman for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry issues a statement protesting against Beijing's decision to proclaim Vietnam's Hoang Sa and Truong Sa archipelagoes, called by it Xisha and Nansha, to be part of the Chinese "Hainan administrative region".

2 — 16. A delegation of the Office of the People's Supreme Assembly and the Office of the President of the Lao People's Democratic Republic pays a friendship visit to Vietnam.

4. The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry issues a memorandum denouncing Chinese war escalation and creation of tension on the Vietnam — China border.

5. The SRV Government issues a statement on Vietnam's airspace and the rules concerning its use.

10. A Party and Government delegation of Vietnam, led by Le Duan, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, attends the Summit Conference of member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) held in Moscow from 12 to 14 June.

12. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam sends a message of condolence to the Italian Communist Party Central Committee on the death of Enrico Berlinguer, General Secretary of the Italian Communist Party.

13. A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam, headed by Le Quang Dao, Secretary of the Party Central Committee, attends the funeral of Enrico Berlinguer.

14. A delegation of the Vietnam Committee for Economic and Cultural Cooperation with Laos and Kampuchea, headed by Tran Quoc Manh, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, leaves for Vientiane to attend the third conference of the Committee for Economic and Cultural Cooperation between Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam.

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